The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2260. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The Central-American and Spanish-Mexican Questions.

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT DISPATCHES.

The Movement for the Election of Mr. Crittenden to the Presidency.

Attempts to Defeat the Passage of the Oregon Bill.

The Movement against Collector Schell—Great Gathering of New-York Democrats.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 16.

The proposed meeting of gentlemen friendly to the election of Mr. CRITTENDEN to the Presidency, which was held here last evening, brought quite a number of politicians to the city. It was designed originally to be an exclusive meeting of gentlemen in opposition to the Democracy, who do not coöperate with the Republicans, but several gentlemen were invited, and present, whose position in the Republican Party is definite.

The discussions of the evening were in excellent spirit. Everybody declared that he had no candidate, and all expressed an earnest desire for the union of all the Opposition forces against the Democracy. Southern gentlemen present declared themselves as hostile as Northern gentlemen to Slavery propagandism, and concurred in the propriety of having a Presidential candidate who represents that sentiment. Some favored the construction of a new party, and desired to issue an Address, but the general sentiment was against this course. The position of the Republican Party as a great power was fully recognized, and a decided majority conceded that its disorganization would be neither politic nor desirable; that said party has vitality and force which must be availed of in any effort to change or reform the Administration of the Federal Government. The meeting adjourned in excellent temper, without any action having been decided upon.

The effect of this movement tends towards the fusion of all sections of the Opposition, upon whatever ticket shall in due time seem most likely to achieve a substantial victory.

New-York seems to have emptied all her Democratic politicians into Washington, chiefly to attend to the case of Collector Schell. First came Postmaster Fowler, with Simeon Jewell, Marshal of the Northern District, who manipulated the late State Convention for Richmond, Cagger, & Co. After surveying the field, they sent for reinforcements, of whom the following have arrived—War-horse Purdy, Tom Dunlap, Edward Cooper, Grand Sachem William D. Kennedy, Tax-receiver Small, Non-Comptroller Purser, Dick Connolly, Nelson J. Waterbury, and Assemblyman Chandler. Collector Schell, getting wind of the game, also posted hither, bringing Soutter, Wood's nominee for Comptroller.

FOWLER and party had a highly exciting interview of three hours with the President to-day, to show him the importance of removing SCHELL, BIRDSALL, and the Dickinson men generally who hold Federal office. PURDY led off, and the rest followed in free speeches, enforcing the propriety of decapitation, denouncing the culprits aforesaid for defeating the State ticket in the late election, and PURSER and Tammany Hall, and urging the indispensability of unity among Federal officials in support of the Tammany organization. CONNOLLY boldly declared that he had been DOUGLAS' personal friend for fifteen years, and was still, but sustained Tammany, though against him, because the integrity of the Democratic organization required it. The inference was that the President ought to sacrifice personal feeling also for the same motive.

The President replied, but was decidedly non-committal as to the course which he would pursue. He said he sustained Tammany himself, as all Federal officials should have done. He then proceeded to elaborate Wood's argument in favor of liberalizing the Tammany organization, discarding the present close corporation, and "letting the people in." The impression left on the minds of his auditors was that the President will not dare to remove SCHELL, who was Treasurer of the New-York Hotel fund raised to carry the Pennsylvania election in 1856, which decided the fate of the Presidential ticket. The President has frequently expressed his obligations to SCHELL for that service, in return for which he was appointed Collector, and to remove him just now might invoke some awkward contracts with the Duquesne letter.

In the course of to-day's discussion the President indicated that if the *Herald* could be got to urge SCHELL's removal it might perhaps be effected, and, in response to a suggestion as to the serious damage that journal's advocacy is working to the Democratic Party, he declared himself grateful for its support.

BIRDSALL, it is believed, will certainly be removed, as the President dislikes DICKINSON and his wing, and recognizes their agency in the defeat of PARKER. The other Dickinson men have uncertain scalps.

It is understood that DOUGLAS will stop at Havana a week or two on his way to Washington, in consequence of the ill-health of his wife. His confidential friends here deny that he has written a letter stating that he will not be a Presidential candidate in 1860.

Commander PAULDING is here. The United States Attorney at New-York declines to defend him against the suit of MCDONALD, one of the fillibusters brought home with WALKER. The Commander asks the Navy Department to relieve him from the expense of defending himself for his official act. If the Department declines, he will appeal to Congress.

The *States*, to-day, publishes a significant and authorized statement of the Administration policy relative to Central America. It substantially sustains my letter of last evening on the same subject.

At one time it was anticipated the Oregon bill would became a law at an early day in the session, with little or no opposition. Some facts, however, have just leaked out which develop a well-laid plan for the defeat of the bill. Mr. DAVIS, of Md., will move an amendment in the nature of an "enabling act" for Kansas, and this will receive the united support of the Republicans, with some Democratic recruits. Mr HORACE F. CLARK and Mr. JOHN COCHRAN of N. Y., are among those pledged to its support. It is expected the Speaker will rule the amendment out of order Indeed, the leaders of the plot admit that such an amendment would be out of order, and to dodge the fifty-first rule they will christen their bantling a "substitute." An appeal will be taken from the ruling of the Speaker, and the combination formed, it is believed, will be able to sustain the appeal, and adopt the substitute. This being done, a new combination will take place, and the Black Republicans voting with the Lecompton Democrats will defeat the whole bill. It is possible that Oregon would have the casting vote should the next Presidential vote be thrown into the House, and hence the Republican anxiety to defeat the bill admitting her as a State. The whole thing has been managed up to this time with the greatest secresy, but "murder will out."

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 16.

Among the documents communicated by the President on Central American affairs, is a letter from Mr. DALLAS to Secretary CASS, reporting the substance of a conversation he had with the Earl of MALMESBURY, his Lordship inviting the interview. He was aware that Mr. DALLAS' letters for Washington would go forward on the 27th of November, and he wished Mr. DALLAS to convey in them some few remarks from him:

First—That Lord NAPIER had communicated to the President the treaty negotiated by Sir GORE OUSELEY with the Minister from Nicaragua; that it was believed that no objection was expressed to its provisions, and that one of its objects was to terminate the Mosquito Protectorate.

Second—That Sir GORE OUSELEY was by this time at Nicaragua, and would exert himself to obtain the ratification of the treaty, in doing which it was indispensable that he should be protected by the presence of a naval force, from any violence meditated by fillibusters.

Third—He had however been much surprised at the contents of a recent letter from Lord NAPIER, which stated that General CASS considers the orders issued for the protection of Sir WM. GORE OUSELEY to be incompatible with the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. Those orders were to the effect that if the Government of Nicaragua required for their defence from fillibusters the active intervention of a military power, a suitable armed force was to land, seize the offenders, and hand them over, if American, to the nearest authority of the United States, and having done this, to retire immediately. He could not understand why such a proceeding should be regarded as a violation of that article of the treaty which interdicted "occupation" and "dominion," especially as a clause of the Cass-Yrisarri treaty, with which this Government found no fault, but on the contrary, it desired to see effected, provided for exactly the same sort of temporary assistance. It was impossible to allow their diplomatic representative to have his object cut short by marauders. When the treaty was disposed of there would be an end of their interference. Thus far, as to Central America.

Fourth—In regard to Mexico, he described Spain as extremely irritated by cruelties inflicted upon Spaniards, and as threatening to send a fleet to punish and exact redress. England, however, had successfully persuaded delay, and Mexico was in so distracted a condition, that she could scarcely be said to have a responsible Government. England had herself been grossly outraged in the person of Mr. HANSON, whose treatment could best be resented in the opinion of the law officers of the Crown by the British fleet been sent to Tampico.

Her Majesty's Government, however, were adverse to any strong measure which might make things worse than they already are, and the severity of which would probably fall upon the innocent. It was difficult to say what result the disordered state of Mexico must lead if the nations interested in her well-being forbear to intervene.

Mr. DALLAS says:

My solicitude in this narrative has been to give the leading ideas of Lord MALEMSBURY. Of course he was not unfrequently interrupted by comments from myself, which led to collateral explanations. Among other things, I remarked that the provision in the Cass Irisarri treaty which seemed to me rather to carry out, than to violate the Clayton Bulwer treaty, by securing for all equally the safe and uninterrupted transit, was essentially different in its character from the Admiralty orders which, amid the struggles of different parties, left to the discretion of the naval officers whom to recognize as the *de facto* Government of Nicaragua, and whom to denounce for British pursuit and dispersion as fillibusters.

If the popular Party now in motion acquired strength, their adversaries would, as a matter of course, brand them with that odious name and call for British succor; thus installing foreign troops to settle the political destinies of the country. That was a consequence to which the President and the people of the United States could not be supposed to be insensible to, and which of all things was most repugnant to the spirit and terms of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and which could not possibly follow from the application as contemplated by Gen. CASS, of merely such temporary force as might be thought by Nicaragua herself as necessary to keep the transit route open for common convenience. He insisted that both landings in the two cases were equally right or equally wrong. He esteemed them to be right, and certainly any attempt by Fillibusters to defeat the operations of Sir W. GORE OUSELEY would be put down. I also incidentally remarked that I regretted that his lordship had expressed some leaning in favor of Mons. BELLY's project. He disclaimed having done so, and remarked that Mons. BELLY was patronised whether by England or France, and that he was a speculating adventurer. It was immaterial by whom the work of opening the Transit route was effected. If any of the citizens of the United States held an unexpired or unforfeited contract they would be entitled to go on. He was not intimate with the merits of the several claimants to contracts. Again, in the course of the interview, I referred with probably an obvious feeling to the alleged joint note addressed by the French and British Ministers to our Government respecting Mons. BELLY's contract. He promptly and emphatically denied that anything of the sort had been written, or ever contemplated. The rumor of the morning, coming direct from Paris, was adverted to, that the Anglo French fleet had orders to proceed to the Gulf of Mexico. That rumor, he said, had lowered the Funds, and was, nevertheless, utterly destitute of foundation. I can perceive that the discovery of golden sands in Fraser's River, leading to the creation of the new Colony of British Columbia has increased the solicitude for Isthmian routes of transit, in other respects the pacific dispositions of the Government do not appear to have changed. Lord MALMESBURY several times remarked that it was best to accomplish one aim at a time; that the disrelished protectorate of the Mosquito Territory was finally disposed of in Sir WILLIAM's treaty; that, as soon as an English Guarantee applied to the Nicaragua route, capital, science and labor would hasten to accomplish the work, however formidable it appeared.

Have the honor to be, &c., &c.,

DALLAS.

Next follows a note from Lord NAPIER to General CASS, marked private, in reply to a private note of the latter, in which Lord NAPIER stated that what the Earl of MALMESBURY intended to convey was this;

Nord NAPIER has imparted verbally to Mr. CASS the general sense of a projected treaty which Mr. OUSELEY is instructed to negotiate with Nicaragua, one of the objects of which is to terminate the Mosquito protectorate, and to which no objection was expressed by the United States. I have not had the power of holding any personal communication with the President on this subject. In so far as I am informed no treaty has as yet been concluded by Mr. OUSELEY with any agent on the part of Nicaragua. (Signed.)

NAPIER.

To Hon. Mr. CASS, Secretary, &c.

Next follows a confidential letter from Mr. CASS to Mr. DODGE, Minister to Spain, dated Oct. 21, 1858, in which he says:

SIR: Late arrivals from Europe bring us reports that a naval and military armament is about to leave Spain, destined to attack Mexico, with a view, it is rumored, to acquire political ascendancy there, by taking advantage of the distracted condition of that unfortunate Republic. Under these circumstances, I have thought it proper to ask your attention to this subject. You are aware of the position taken by the United States, that they will not consent to the subjugation of any of the independent States of this continent to European Powers, nor to the exercise of a Protectorate over them, nor to any other direct political influence to control their policy or institutions. Recent circumstances have given to this determination additional strength, and it will be inflexibly adhered to whatever may be the consequences. The subject is familiar to you, and needs no illustration. I do not desire you to draw the attention of the Spanish Ministry to it by any formal communication, but it would be well to embrace such favorable opportunities as may present themselves, to bring the matter incidentally to the attention of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and to make known the interest which this Government attaches to this subject, reminding him at the same time of the policy concerning it, which has been repeatedly declared by the United States, and which will, in all human probability, never be departed from. With respect to the causes of war between Spain and Mexico the United States have no concern, and do not undertake to judge them—nor do they claim to interpose in any hostilities which may take place. Their policy of observation and interference is limited to the permanent subjugation of any portion of the territory of Mexico, or any other American State, to any European power whatever. It is very desirable that this Government should know whether Spain is about to send a force to Mexico; and if so, what is its strength, and also, what are the alleged causes and avowed designs. I will, therefore, thank you to communicate all the information you can procure upon these points and upon any others connected with this subject which you may peem important.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

An extract from a dispatch from Minister DODGE to Secretary CASS, dated Madrid, Nov. 15, says:

"I had the honor on the 13th inst. to receive you dispatch, No. 66, dated the 24th ultimo, asking for information respecting the threatened hostilities between Spain and Mexico, and expressing the well-known determination of the United States to resist the subjugation by European powers of any of the independent States on our continent, with a view to exercise a protectorate or any other political influence over the policy and institutions of such States. On the same day I sought and obtained an interview with Señor CALDERON COLLANTES, Her Catholic Majesty's Minister of State, causing your dispatch to be read and transmitted to him, and at his request have since furnished him with a copy of the same. He took no exception whatever to any of the views or determinations therein expressed. He assured me most earnestly that in the movement which duty, honor and self-respect had constrained his Government to make against Mexico, Spain had not the most remote intention of interfering with the well known policy of the United States as expounded by Mr. MONROE and reiterated by yourself, or of attempting anything for the present more than to afford protection to her citizens, and obtain redress for the injuries done them, he averring that they had been robbed and maltreated in the most inhuman manner. He said that they would not receive back nor attempt to govern Mexico, nor any of the South American States, were she or they to request such government to-morrow—that all Spain expected or desired in that quarter was retention, in peace, of her present possessions. He went on to say that the enormities recently perpetrated upon his countrymen were of such an atrocious character as to demand the presence of a suitable naval force off Vera Cruz and Tampico, but that no troops to operate on land had been sent; and that the officers in command of the vessels had been instructed to avoid, if possible, any conflict with the Mexicans. As explanatory of what has been done, and the reasons for doing it, I send you translation number one of a memorandum of observations of the Minister of State, furnished to me after the interview by Mr. COMYN, Assistant Secretary of State, and a gentleman who, when holding a diplomatic situation in London, was well known to Mr. BUCHANAN. You will remember that I have always given it as my impression that there would be no war, for the reason that I have always believed that England and France would have sufficient influence to prevent it. But, to my surprise, I now learn from, Mr. COLLANTES himself, as well as from the—(here occurs an hiatus,)—that in the matters of recent complaint the Spanish Government have rejected, in the most emphatic manner, their proffered intervention."

The following is the translation Number One alluded to in the above:

The excesses committed in San Louis Potosi by the Constitutional troops upon the subjects of Her Catholic Majesty induced the Captain-General and Governor of Cuba to send to Tampico some vessels of war, in order to guard against a repetition at the last-named point of the outrages suffered at the former place. These vessels entered the harbor of Tampico with permission from the governor of that place, and remained quiet spectators of the conflict which was then raging. When General LA GARZA imposed upon the Spaniards a large war tax, putting in prison and injuring those who, from want of means, were unable to pay it, the Captain-General of Cuba determined upon sending to Tampico other vessels of the Royal navy. The expedition of these vessels has for its sole object that of obtaining from Gen. LA GARZA reparation for the losses and damages caused to subjects of Her Catholic Majesty, the refunding of the amounts exacted from them, and satisfaction for these outrages. If to obtain this end it should be necessary to employ force, any measures which may be adopted will tend exclusively to the accomplishment of that object and to protect the Spaniards against the excesses of the Mexicans. These measures will have to be proportioned to the extent of evil they may have to encounter, but will never have any other object than the one above indicated. The instructions given to the commander of the frigate *Berenguela*, who is chief on the station of Tampico, also includes the protection of other foreign subjects, whose interests may be prejudiced. The assembling a respectable naval force at Sacrificios and Vera Cruz, is for the same purpose. Knowing the tendency of Mexicans to indulge in a bitter persecution of Spaniards, the Spanish Government has believed it to be its duty to assemble sufficient means to force them to respect the lives and property of its subjects. These two expeditions do not tend in any manner to interfere in the interior affairs of the Mexican Republic."

Next follow dispatches inclosed by the Secretary of the Navy. The first is from Commodore MCINTOSH, dated November 26th, in which he says he heard a report that an officer was sent from the *Valorous* to board the steamer *Washington*, &c. He says: "I am taking immediate measures to get full particulars from Captain JARVIS, and will report them in full by the next opportunity, but according to my present understanding of the matter, it looks like a renewal of the scenes which lately occurred around the Island of Cuba, changed only to fillibusters for Africans. You may rely on my taking prompt and efficient measures to protect the honor of our flag, should it become necessary; and if really Her Britannic Majesty's officers have instructions to board and examine American merchant ships for fillibusters, under the very guns of the ships of my squadron, the time must be very short before most serious consequences may be anticipated."

In a subsequent dispatch, dated Dec. 3, Commodore MCINTOSCH says, by copies of the correspondence with Capt. ALDHAM, the Secretary of the Navy will perceive that Captain ALDHAM claims a protectorate over the harbor of Greytown.

Captain ALDHAM and Mr. OUSELEY's Secretary paid an unceremonious visit to Commodore MCINTOSH, the latter, no doubt, he says, being sent by Sir WILLIAM OUSELEY, purposely to remove all unfavorable impressions, and talk over rather than write further upon the subjects at issue. Captain ALDHAM declared that he had no intention to interfere with American vessels; that his great desire was to act in concert with Commodore MCINTOSH in endeavoring to prevent the landing of the fillibusters; that he could not possibly see the slightest cause for the appehension of any difficulty, and that, so far as he was concerned, there should be none. With Mr. SYNGE, Mr. OUSELEY's Secretary, the conversation was equally frank. He, however, distinctly declared that England had never abandoned the protectorate, but that he believed before the first of January next the whole matter would finally be settled; that as to boarding and searching American vessels, they had already abandoned it, not from fear or pusillanimity, but because England felt she could do so honorably and ought to do it, and it was not probable it was now to be revived; that there was certainly nothing secret or mysterious in Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY's mission, as it was well understood in Washington, and that no officer in her Britannic Majesty's service would be less likely to do any act which would be construed as offensive or as an interference with us than Capt. ALDHAM. In this conversation Com. MCINTOSH had little to say, for his position had been taken in his correspondence, and he desired there to leave it. He does not pretend to give the precise words of these free and frank conversations, but has endeavored so far as memory serves, to give their meaning literally, add if there was siccerity in them, of which he had not the slightest doubt, he is happy to say he can at present see no cause of apprehension on our part for a recurrence of the proceeding. He was much pleased with both the gentlemen, and everything was done by Capt. GARDNER and himself, which hospitality or kindness could dictate, to make them comfortable and at home. They left the ship fully so impressed.

Capt. ALDHAM, in a letter to Commodore MCINTOSH, seeks to convince the latter he has acted in no spirit of interference with American merchant vessels, and has not arrogated to himself any right which is not conceded by universal custom to the commanding officer of the Naval forces in a port belonging to or placed under the protection of his own nation.

Commodore MCINTOSH replying, says: "The inquiries which were propounded by the boarding officers from your ship looked at once into a thorough investigation and examination of the ship, and to the manner in which United States officers had performed their duties. This I considered as exceeding what would be characterized as a friendly visit, to which I called your attention, and which I am constrained still to consider as unnecessary on the part of the officers under your command."

Capt. JARVIS, of the steamship *Savannah*, informs Commodore MCINTOSH that Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY appears to be very busy in diplomacy, but that he has not been able to ascertain what he is about. He appears to be in constant communication with Mr. GREEN, Her Britanic Majesty's Consul.

Mr. BANUEL, the reported Consul for Nicaragua at this place, was received on board the *Valorous* with seven (7) guns.

The other points in the documents have heretofore been substantially published.

The *States*, of this afternoon, submits an explanation, with the absolute assurance that it represents authentically the views of the President in the negotiation for the adjustment of the difficulty in Central America. The substance is, that while the repeal of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty would bring the dispute to an issue of force, by another expedient it is proposed to permit Great Britain to select her own way of escape, which she engages to do without delay. This Government is already advised of her intentions, Sir WM. GORE OUSELEY having been dispatched to the Isthmus with instructions to surrender the Protectorate over Mosquito by a separate Convention with Nicaragua, and by another treaty with Honduras, to deliver the Bay Islands over to that Republic. He will compass his object if the States of Central America be not disturbed by the intrusion of fillibusters. Hence both our Government and the British Government are resolved that the business shall not be interrupted before its consummation. In this event all danger of a collision with Great Britain will be avoided.

The Hon. J. GLANCY JONES, Minister to Austria, on visiting the Navy-yard to-day was received by the Commandant and officers thereof with the usual salute.

The following officers have been ordered to report on board of the sloop-of-war *St. Louis*, on the 22d inst.: Commander, OGDEN; Lieutenants, TODD, NELSON, M. P. JONES, and MYGATT; Surgeons, BARCLAY and BURNETT; Purser, PIERCE; and Master, A. ARMSTRONG. The *St. Louis* is to join the Home Squadron.

The following have been ordered to report on board the new steam sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*, on the 1st of January: Captain, FARRAGUT; Lieutenants, W. C. B. S. PORTER, ALBERT SMITH, W. JEFFERS, W. MITCHELL and H. A. ADAMS; Surgeon, MINOR; Assistant Surgeons, CHRISTIAN and LEACH; Purser, LOCKER; Chief Engineer, FOLLANSBEE, and Assistants, DE LUCE, BROOKS, JORDAN, BROWN, SNYDER and WHITE.

The *Union* this morning says emphatically that England, France and Spain fully concur in the line of policy laid down by the United States concerning Mexico and Central America.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 16.

The bill which the Hon. MILES TAYLOR, of Louisiana, has drafted for the amendment of the neutrality laws, is designed to obviate defects which have long been apparent. There certainly would seem to be no good reason why citizens of the United States should be prohibited from selling ships or munitions of war to either of two belligerent Powers, or to both. The present prohibition of such trade practically involves us in the evils of the war in which we have no part. For instance, if one of your ship-builders had a contract to-day with the Russian Government to build and deliver an armed vessel, and to-morrow Russia should become involved in war with England, he could not complete his contract, and the vessel would be left upon his hands. This is unjust. Our laws should give to all nations the right to receive from us anything we may have to sell, whether in peace or war. Certainly we ought not to suffer by wars in which we have no part,—when, in fact, except for such unwise restrictions as we have hitherto imposed upon ourselves, we should be gainers thereby.

So, too, in regard to the right of a man to denationalize himself, our theory, law and practice are strangely inconsistent with each other. We have always repudiated the doctrine "once a subject, always a subject." We claim the right of a man to assume a new nationality whenever he may choose so to do, but have provided no method by which he may divest himself of his allegiance. The case of Gen. WM. WALKER is one in point. He claimed to be a citizen of Nicaragua—the President in fact of that Republic. Yet, despite this assertion that he had denationalized himself, he was seized by an American naval force, as an American citizen, and brought away from San Juan. Mr. TAYLOR's bill proposes to set this matter right, and prescribe a form of proceeding by which a man may successfully and certainly enjoy his right of free agency, and the Government whose native allegiance he disowns may be relieved of all responsibility for his acts. The measure should be passed without delay.

The Mormon Delegate in Congress seems to be engaged in another effort to remove the impression that the Territorial Library of Utah is in good and perfect condition; and we find the fact again asserted upon the authority of Gov. CUMMING. These persistent attempts to impose upon the public have a double purpose—first, that of exciting prejudice against the Federal officials who a year or two ago announced the destruction of the Library, or a portion of it, by BRIGHAM YOUNG's emissaries; and, second, to support the somewhat premature report made by Gov. CUMMING to the State Department, about the time when the army entered Salt Lake City, to the effect that the Library was perfect. That the statement is untrue there is no reason to doubt. Just before I left Salt Lake, in last July, when Judge ECKLES insisted on visiting the Library, notwithstanding the opposition of Gov. CUMMING, he found but one out of nine volumes of lawbooks for which he called; nor could the Mormon librarian give any account of the whereabouts of those which were missing. Add this to the very positive statements of the destruction of a portion, at least, of the law library, which I received from perfectly reliable eye-witnesses, and the declaration that said library is whole must be seen to be a bold and impudent falsehood.

Several somewhat prominent Republican politicians arrivd here to-day, under the impression that the meeting of gentlemen friendly to the election of Mr. CRITTENDEN to the Presidency was a Republican movement. They expressed much disappointment on learning the facts.

General SAM HOUSTON has returned to the city in fine health and spirits. He contemplates making another demonstration soon in favor of the establishment of an American Protectorate over Mexico.

S.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 15, 1858.

Lord NAPIER, as I learn from the best authority, has not yet received the official advices of his recall; but he has a letter from Lord PALMERSTON informing him of the fact; and of his "promotion" as Ambassador to the Court of Holland. It is simply a routine movement, and has nothing to do with Lord NAPIER's opinions, official, or unofficial in regard to this country. On the contrary, the British Ministry have cordially approved of his Lordship's conduct; and his removal to Holland is regarded in England as an ascending step in the scale of diplomatic honors. It is true the salary is something less, but the cost of living is cheaper.

There is very general regret expressed here at the departure of Lord and Lady NAPIER, who have made themselves popular with all parties, social, political and diplomatical. They will probably leave sometime during the month of February, on the arrival of the new Minister. Lord NAPIER speaks in the highest terms of his successor, Lord LYONS, whom he regards as one of the cleverest and best-educated diplomatists in England.

The *Valorous* outrage at San Juan perplexes the Administration. Some are urging the President to send an indignant War Message to Congress; while others suggest the more moderate demand of an *explanation*. The latter course will undoubtedly be adopted. [Let the Wall-street "Bears" make a note of this.]

Postmaster FOWLER, and several leading New-York politicians are here; while others have been telegraphed to come on. There is to be another strong movement to crush the Collector; and Mr. BUCHANAN is evidently much worried. Things generally are in a muddle. Colonel PRESTON is waiting for "instructions," which the Secretary of State does not know exactly how to shape. Mr. DALLAS will not resign, and the President is afraid to remove him. It is rumored that Mr. GUTHRIE is Mr. BUCHANAN's candidate for the succession, although there are a dozen Richmonds in the field; among others, STEPHENS, of Georgia; Postmaster-General BROWN; Senators SLIDELL and GWINN, &c., &c.

The recent black-mail threat of the nominal House Printer to resign produced a great excitement for a few hours. Had not the Ohio delegation induced STEADMAN to abandon the dodge, there would have been some "astounding disclosures." WENDELL's friends were raving mad.

There are parties here, outside the White House, who know all about the "Message trick," and, in course of time, the facts will *leak* out. The information could be *bought* to-day, but the terms are rather exorbitant.

NEW-YORK.

XXXVth CONGRESS---Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 16.

Various petitions were presented and referred.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, moved to amend the Arizona bill so as to provide for the election of a Governor, Secretary, Judges, and other officers, by the people, for the term of two years. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. WILSON also introduced a resolution calling on the President for information concerning the landing by the yacht *Wanderer*, on the coast of Georgia, of a cargo of slaves, which was adopted.

Mr. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, attempted to bring up his resolution to abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, was in favor of laying it on the table. Its effect would be to make an issue with the President. The day may come when it will require to be abrogated either with or without the assent of England. But no statesman would undertake to do it until he shall have looked far enough ahead to see where it will land us. If the treaty be abrogated it will place the two countries as they were before it was entered into, and will call on us to define the vague Monroe doctrine. We have reason to believe even now that the Executive is engaged in trying to avert the misunderstandings under this treaty.

Mr. CLINGMAN insisted that from the President's two Messages it appeared that our progress had been backward in Central America for the last year, and that Great Britain was getting stronger every day under this treaty, and that it ought to be put out of the way, and then, when occasion is offered, we will act in that region. As we had failed hitherto, according to the President, to get a good treaty either from Great Britain or Nicaragua, what ground was there to hope that these parties would, between themselves, make such a treaty as would protect our interest? Some decided ground ought to be taken. It was useless to wait for negotiation, because in eight years we had made no progress, and hence, if no one else did, he would make a movement of a political nature, to relieve the country of this restriction.

Messrs. COLLAMER and SHIELDS generally supported Mr. CLINGMAN's views, but the Senate refused to take up the subject, by Yeas, 22; Nays, 28.

The Pacific Railroad bill was then taken, and Mr. BELL spoke in favor of it.

Mr. TOWNSEND HARRIS was permitted by resolution to receive certain gifts from the British Government.

Mr. IVERSON, of Georgia, introduced a bill to give back pay to the officers, since reinstated, who were retired by the Naval Board.

Mr. FITCH moved that ten thousand copies of the President's Message be printed.

The Senate Agricultural College bill was then made the special order for Tuesday.

The Senate then cleared from off the calendar one hundred and twenty-eight adverse reports, and indefinitely postponed fifty bills, being the unfinished business from last session.

The Senate then adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 16.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President, inclosing communications from the State and Navy Departments in response to the resolution calling for information as to recent events in Central America, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, without being read.

A communication was also received from the Secretary of State, asking an appropriation to defray the expenses of conveying destitute Americans from Vancouver's Island to San Francisco.

The House resumed the consideration of the Maryland Contested Election case of Mr. WHYTE against Mr. HARRIS.

Mr. BOYCE, of South Carolina, said Mr. WHYTE did not claim the seat for himself, but opposed the retention of it by Mr. HARRIS.

The House, by 108 against 90, laid the resolution on the table, admitting Mr. WHYTE to the floor to be heard on the subject.

Mr. EUSTIS, of Louisiana, then moved to table the resolution reported from the Committee on Elections, as follows:

Resolved, That it appears to this House there was such tumult, riot, intimidation, and injustice in the election of a Representative to Congress from the Third Congressional District of Maryland, on the 3d of November, 1857, in contempt of law and violation of the freedom of election, that said election is void, and the seat is declared vacant, and that the Speaker is hereby directed to notify the Governor of Maryland of the fact.

The resolution was tabled by 106 against 97.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, endeavored to have taken up the President's Annual Message, but the consideration of the bill reported last session, granting pensions to the officers and soldiers of the war of 1812, and those engaged in all the wars during that period, was resumed.

Mr. SAVAGE, of Tennessee, insisted that the honor and reputation of the country demanded that those brave men should have their services recognized. It would be a shame and a disgrace if they were not rewarded, no matter what might be the expense. This especially refers to those who fought in the war with Great Britain, and lost their means and property by their participation in that contest.

Mr. NICHOLS of Ohio was opposed to the principle of this bill throughout, and to increasing the band of pensioners under it.

Mr. BURNETT of Kentucky replied that no policy was better calculated under our system of Government to keep alive a spirit of patriotism and devotion to thy country than by assuring its defenders that when they become old and helpless they will be taken care of be the Government.

Mr. RITCHIE of Pennsylvania said the resources of the country would by this system be exhausted, and we be prevented from carrying on any war at all, if necessity requires one.

Mr. MASON of Kentucky said those who asked pensions did not come here as paupers, but are entitled to the discharge of a debt promised to be paid.

After some further debate, Mr. DEWART, of Pennsylvania, moved to strike out the enacting clause of the bill, and insert that the defeated candidates at the Pennsylvania election of 1858 shall be allowed ninety-six dollars per annum. [Laughter.]

Various amendments were voted on, but nothing definite was done.

Adjourned.

The Steamship North Briton for Liverpool.

PORTLAND, Me., Thursday, Dec. 16.

The steamship *North Briton* will sail from this port on Saturday, at about noon, for Liverpool. Despatches for Europe filed at No. 21 Wall-street, New-York, early on Saturday forenoon, will be duly forwarded.

Burning of a Steam Flouring Mill.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Thursday, Dec. 16.

ALCOTT's steam flouring-mill in this place was destroyed by fire last night. Loss $25,000; insured $10,000.

The Overland California Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Dec. 16.

Mr. BOYLE, a passenger by the Overland Mail, reports the roads in good condition from San Francisco to Fort Smith.

Accounts from the Gila River mines are very favorable.

Mr. PARDEE, the expressman, was met one day out from Fort Smith, fifteen hours ahead of time. He had not abandoned the coach. No hostile Indians were seen.

The Forth Smith *Times* of the 8th says that 150 recruits, under Captain CALDWELL, had arrived from St. Louis, and left on the 8th for Forts Washita, Arbuckle and Belknap.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 16.

No. 22.—Thomas Leggett, Jr. *et al. vs.* Benjamin G. Humphreys. Argument concluded for appellants.

No. 26.—Ross Winans *vs.* The New-York and Erie Railroad Company. Argument commenced for the plaintiff and continued for the defendants.

News from Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Dec. 16.

The Brownsville *Flag*, of the 1st inst., says that VIDAURRI has organized a force of five hundred men against San Luis, which is garrisoned by eight hundred men.

A rumor was current that the United States had offered $5,000,000 for the right of a railroad track from New-Mexico through Chihuahua to Sonora.

The Liberals were concentrating around the Capital.

The Bark Alice Tainter.

MOBILE, Thursday, Dec. 16.

Messrs. HESSE & Co. have sued the Collector for refusing a clearance to the bark *Alice Tainter*, claiming damages to the amount of $25,000.

The Steamer R. M. Adams Sunk.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Dec. 15.

The steamer *R. M. Adams* has sunk at the Falls of Alexandria, and is a total loss. The vessel is owned here. No lives were lost.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Dec. 15.

The United States Mail steamship *Augusta* arrived this morning. She was detained forty hours off the Bar in fog. All well.

The *Star of the South* sails at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, Dec. 16.

The screw-steamship *Huntsville*, of CROMWELL's line, arrived at the Bar at 5 o'clock on Tuesday morning, the 14th inst.

Markets.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Dec. 16.

FLOUR firm. WHISKY steady at 23c. HOGS firm at $6@$6 40 for light, and $6 50@$6 60 for those averaging 200 lbs. MESS PORK—a large speculative inquiry; sales 2,500 bbls., to be delivered in New-York during February, March and April at $18 50, and 500 bbls., to be delivered here in May, at $10,—it is offered freely uo the spot, at $16 75. LARD, 11c.@11¼c.

PHILADELPHIA Thursday, Dec. 16.

FLOUR firm; Superfine $5 12½@$5 25. WHEAT dull; sales 3,000 bush. at $1 24@$1 28 for Red; and $1 34@$1 40 for White. CORN firm; sales 6,000 bush.; new Yellow 67c.@70c.; old 80c. PROVISIONS tend downward. MESS PORK $18 25. LARD 11¼c.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Dec. 16.

FLOUR firm at $5. WHEAT buoyant at $1 35@$1 55 for White and $1 26 for Red. CORN and WHISKY unchanged. PROVISIONS quiet.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Dec. 16.

The sales of COTTON to-day were 2,500 bales, and for the week 11,000 bales. The market closes with a firmer feeling and an upward tendency for middling grades.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, Dec. 16.

The sales of COTTON to-day were 870 bales, the market closing with an upward tendency. Middling Fair 11¾c. The sales of the week 4,750 bales. Receipts of the week 15,060 bales. Stock, 81,000 bales. Increased receipts at this port, 153,000 bales; ditto at all the ports, 638,000 bales. In port, 35 ships, 14 barks, 10 brigs.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Dec. 16.

The sales of COTTON, to-day, were only 1,500 bales, it being Thanksgiving-day, at unchanged prices. SUGAR firm; fair, 5¾c. GUNNY BAGS, 11¾c. Freights to Liverpool, easy.

MOBILE, Thursday, Dec. 16.

The sales of COTTON to-day, were 3500 bales. The market is depressed.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Dec. 16.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 95¾; Reading Railroad, 25¾; Morris Canal, 49; Long Island Railroad, 11¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 42¾.

A PORTION OF THE PARAGUAY SQUADRON HEARD FROM.—The schooner *Maria Lindsay*, from Maranham Nov. 22, arrived Wednesday. She sailed in company with schooner *King Fisher*, for Paraguay. The *Lindsay* left no American vessels in port. The United States steamship *Fulton*, for Pernambuco, sailed Nov. 18. The United States steamer *Harriet Lane*, hence, arrived Nov. 13, and sailed for Pernambuco on the 17th, all well. FRANCIS SMITH, a seaman of the *H. L.* sent home sick, died on board the *Maria*, Dec. 11.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Board consisting of Col. Johnson, Lieut. Col. Buchanan, Lieut. Col. Steptoe, Capt. Dyer and Lieut. Wilcox, is ordered to convene at Fort Monroe, for the purpose of making experiments with small arms.

A Convention of forwarders, shippers and others, interested in the completion of Canals, and in favor of protecting the public works, is called to meet in Syracuse on Tuesday, the 28th of December.

The horse *Flying Cloud*, of the Sherman family of Morgans, sired by old *Black Hawk*, has been sold by Col. G. V. Cook, of Addison County, Vt., to Minor B. Williams, of Missouri, for $3,000.

The Toronto *Colonist* says the Governor-General of Canada has sent to Washington to demand the extradition of U. S. Deputy Marshal Tyler, who shot Capt. Jones at Port Sarnia, Canada.

The Western Reserve College has 100 students. Oberlin College has 1,249, of whom 519 are females, and 21 in the Theological Department.

The surviving heroes of the war of 1812 residing in Lake, Geauga and Ashtabula Counties, Ohio, to the number of about fifty, assembled at Painesville, Dec. 11, and had a stirring time.

A new Roman Catholic Church has just been dedicated at New-Albany, Ind.

A Chess Club has been organized at Portland, Me., Wm. Senter, President.

AFFAIRS IN THE GULF.

New and Startling View of the "Visit" on Board the Washington—Official Collision, &c.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 15, 1858.

There was not the least occasion for public mystification in regard to recent events on the Coast of Central America, and especially in regard to the supineness with which the Administration has received intelligence of the high-handed measures of the British force upon that coast. We have only to open Mr. BUCHANAN's dark-lantern, and cast a few rays of light therefrom upon the subject, to give us a clear view of the entire case. A single clue explains the matter fully, if not satisfactorily; and I think you will at once admit that the explanation is in thorough keeping with the President's character as displayed in many years of chicanery and insincerity. We shall see whether future developments do not sustain, in a remarkable manner, the views I have now to present.

I venture the assertion that the conduct of Her British Majesty's frigate *Valorous*, in "visiting" the steamer *Washington* in the harbor of San Juan, was in strict accordance with a general private understanding between Mr. BUCHANAN and Sir WM. GORE OUSELEY. It is another of the President's schemes of *management* to secure an object of his ambition,—and a part of the plan of operation, the adoption of which induced him to retrace his steps in the matter of abrogating the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. When Mr. BUCHANAN was in London, as will be remembered, he made an argument in favor of the American interpretation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty upon which he prided himself; and if he can now induce England to back out of the Mosquito Protectorate by any means, and practically admit the force of the argument aforesaid, the President will esteem it a great personal triumph. This is the clue to his pending scheme of *finesse*.

A year ago he despaired of effecting any arrangement of this kind, and so recommended the abrogation of the treaty in dispute,—whereupon Mr. OUSELEY unfolded his plan for making Treaties with Nicaragua and Honduras by which England would honorably abandon the Protectorate of Mosquitia, and possession of the Bay Islands. Mr. BUCHANAN bit at the bait, and gave the wink to his friends in Congress, who effectually checked the movement by abrogation. Finally, Mr. OUSELEY proceeded to Nicaragua to make the necessary treaties. But as the fillibusters were evidently determined to repeat their experiments in Nicaragua,—and as it was important that the Government *de facto* should not be disturbed pending OUSELEY's negotiations, it was understood between him and Mr. BUCHANAN that, no matter what measures might be taken to keep the fillibusters at a distance, the Government of the United States would press no serious complaint because of them. It was in view of this understanding that the *Valorous, with Mr. Ouseley on board*, ventured upon her most flagrant assertion of the right to "visit," in the very presence of an American armed vessel, whose officers had already examined the vessel visited, and permitted her to pass!

You ask why this form of outrage was so studiously observed? The motive readily appears upon examination. The *Washington* was about to return to the United States,—would reach her port probably before the dreaded fillibusters had left for the Nicaraguan coast,—and it was deemed advisable to make a case for her reporting, which should have the effect of intimidating Gen. WALKER and friends, and satisfy them that it was useless for fillibusters to attempt to evade the severe scrutiny and determined hostility of the British fleet. If the movement should have the desired effect, and the fillibusters consequently should stay at home, of course it would relieve the American Administration of embarrassing difficulties in the South, as well as enable Mr. OUSELEY to succeed in the negotiations by means of which Mr. BUCHANAN hope to achieve his coveted diplomatic triumph.

Depend upon it, that this latest violation of the American flag is connived at by Mr. BUCHANAN as a sort of scare-crow. In precisely the same vein and spirit was the evidently official article in the *Union* of Saturday last, pressing upon the South the exceeding dangers to her of a war to arise out of these fillibuster forays. The recent mysterious outgivings of the Administration—the hints of fearful anticipation of collision in the Gulf, should a fillibuster vessel be fallen in with by a British cruiser, constitute points in the same game. The one purpose of it all is to check fillibuster movements, if possible, until Mr. OUSELEY's mission is over. The end sought may be proper enough, but surely it would be more becoming the American Executive to take open and bold stand in behalf of whatever just claims we have, than to seek their attainment through undignified scheming, involving humiliating assent to the violation of our flag, and of an American doctrine well worth preserving in all its integrity.

True, Capt. OLDHAM, of the *Valorous*, following in the exact footsteps of the British Government in London, disclaims any intention to assert the right of search—but, nevertheless, they continue to *do* the very thing they disavow. That game has been played over and over again, and probably will continue to be repeated as often as occasion arises. Submission to it is very like permitting a man to spit in one's face as often as he chooses, provided he promptly disavows all claim of any *right* to do so. But that doubtless is the arrangement between Mr. BUCHANAN and the British authorities; the latter are to *do* what they choose, and then *say* what our wounded honor demands. Britain takes the substance, and we are content with the shadow.

In view of these suggestions, it will be seen that there is no probability of a war between the United States and Great Britain to grow out of the last phase of the Central American question. The two Governments are merely coquetting with each other desperately, for a purpose. This is the whole of it. You will remember that, two or three years ago, when the Palmerston Ministry was at the zenith of its power, it came near to being overthrown, in consequence of having sent a large fleet into American waters, without half the belligerent air of that now in the Gulf; and it is not reasonable to believe that the Derby Ministry of to-day could sustain itself, were it not perfectly well known that our Government tacitly assents to the present attitude and conduct of the British fleet.

The tameness with which the Captain of the *Savannah* viewed the insult to our flag in the case of the *Washington* may be accounted for upon the hypothesis that he had been duly instructed in his part of the farce. Commodore MCINTOSH does not seem to have been intrusted with the secret work of the programme; so, as there is apparent danger that he may take the President at his *public* word, and make an armed issue with the *Valorous* should she repeat her pranks, it is suddenly suggested that he is to be put upon the sick list and ordered home! The Commodore has been suffering more or less for some time past from bronchitis, but at latest accounts was improving. Private advices satisfy me that he has asked no recall on any account, and that, if he should be ordered home, no one will be more astonished than himself to learn how tenderly Mr. BUCHANAN regards his health! The real purpose of recalling him will be to send out a new Commander of the Home-Squadron, who shall have been freshly plied with *verbal* instructions as to the President's wishes, and is therefore in no danger of exacting the respect for our flag which Mr. BUCHANAN chooses to waive for a time!

S.

PERSONAL.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts, in session at East Cambridge, has been engaged for ten days in the trial of a divorce case of considerable interest to the citizens of Waltham. Joseph Whitney, for many years a member of the Board of Selectmen, is sued by his wife for a divorce, on the ground of abusive treatment. The parties have three children, a son, and two daughters grown, all of whom are estranged from their father and espouse the cause of their mother.

The venerable Judge Boardman, of New Milford, Ct., who completed his 90th year Dec. 8, in the full enjoyment of all his faculties, pursues his close habits of study, and contributed to the last number of the *New Englander* a review of an important historical work—John C. Hamilton's life of his father, Alexander Hamilton.

A new poem, by John G. Whittier, entitled "The Prophecy of Samuel Sewell," is announced to appear in the *Independent*. The Samuel Sewell referred to was a Massachusetts Judge, belonging to the period of the Salem witchcraft.

The Rev. A. Whyte, of Rock Hill, S. C., is preparing a History of the Catawba Indians, from the time of their early settlement in York District in South Carolina.

Capt. Farragut has received orders to take command of the new steam sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*, which will be ready for her trial trip by the 1st of January.

The faculty of the University of Virginia have elected the Rev. John C. Granberry, of the Methodist Church, chaplain for two years.

LAURA KEENE'S APPLICATION FOR AN INJUNCTION REFUSED.—U. S. CIRCUIT COURT—Judge CADWALLADER.—*Laura Keene vs. Wheatley & Clarke*—In Equity.—This case came up before the Court this morning. The counsel for the complainant asked for a special injunction to restrain the defendants at present from representing the comedy called "Our American Cousin," until the matter could be investigated by the Court. This morning Judge CADWALLADER made an interlocutory decree, saying that the defendants had offered to waive the sum of $1,500 in the hands of the Court to await their decision, and that the complainant had agreed to sell the play for $1,000, and therefore an injunction for the present was refused.—*Philadelphia Eve. Bulletin, Dec. 16.*

NEW-JERSEY STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—The Sixth Annual Meeting of this Association will be held in Jersey City, on the 28th, 29th and 30th inst. On the first day, after business has been transacted, Dr. FRANK TUTHILL will deliver an address. On the subsequent days addresses will be delivered by Prof. HART, of Philadelphia; by H. Q. JOHNSON, of Elizabethport; by H. L. STUART, and by S. J. SEDGWICK, A. M., of New-York. It is expected that the reports of the Committees on the State Board of Education and Teachers' Institutes will embody recommendations of great importance, and will propose radical changes and improvements of the School Law of New-Jersey.

A Skating Club is about to be organized at Buffalo; gentlemen's tickets five dollars, the ladies free; and a skating pond is to be prepared, to be used under certain regulations.

At Cohoes, N. Y., Dec. 14, Thomas Golden, a workman in Simmons' Axle Factory, was accidentally caught in the machinery and crushed to death.

A woman, charged with the murder of her niece, a girl of 17, is in custody at Houston, Texas.

THE BONAPARTES.

The American Bonapartes and their Imperial Relations.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, Nov. 11, 1858.

I am often interrogated by Americans in regard to the relations at present existing between the American BONAPARTES and their imperial relatives in France, and from this fact I am permitted to suppose that a history of these relations would prove interesting to your readers. It would not be proper here to enter into any details of a purely private nature, nor to go beyond the facts which naturally belong to the history of the first marriage and the divorce of the Ex-King JEROME; but enough may be said while keeping within these bounds to give a satisfactory history of the affair.

In order to render the subject clear to a portion at least of your readers, it will be necessary to go back and state that JEROME BONAPARTE, youngest brother of the first Emperor, and still living, was first married to Miss PATTERSON, of Baltimore, in due form, after the Catholic ceremony, and that a few months afterwards he was divorced by an imperial decree of NAPOLEON I., and forced to marry a royal princess of the latter's choice, CATHARINE of Wurtemburg. The first wife gave birth to a son nine months after marriage—Mr. JEROME BONAPARTE, of Baltimore. The second wife, the Princess CATHARINE, gave birth to two children, the Princess MATHILDE, in 1820, and the Prince NAPOLEON, in 1822, both living. The first wife is living, the second is dead. The son of the first wife, Mr. JEROME BONAPARTE of Baltimore, married in turn an American lady, and has a family of children, the eldest of whom, Lieut. BONAPARTE, late of the United States army, passed into the French army in 1854, and is now a French citizen and a captain in the Imperial Guard. Finally, neither of the children by the second wife (the Princess MATHILDE and the Prince NAPOLEON) have any children.

In 1854, Lieut. BONAPARTE came with his father to France. Both the son and grandson were warmly received by the Prince JEROME at the Palais Royal, and were lodged in the Palace. They were kindly received by the Emperor and by the half-sister and brother, and in every particular had reason to be proud of the reception extended them by their imperial relatives.

The war in the Crimea was then going on, and it was proposed that the young Lieutenant, having received a military education at West Point, should go into the army. In the face of the kind reception he had met from his imperial relatives, and the prospect of rapid promotion that was held out, he accepted the proposition, and wrote to Washington resigning his position in the army of the United States.

Thus far everything had gone smoothly. But now we arrive at the first chapter in a history of troubles which has only gone on increasing to this day. The Lieutenant, and his father as well, very naturally desired to know into what service he was to be placed, and what rank he was to take. The Princess MATHILDE, who seems to have been the principal negotiator in the affair, told him that it was decided upon that he was to go, with a higher rank, *into the Foreign Legion.*

Mr. BONAPARTE and his son were so surprised at this proposition, that, if the resignation of the Lieutenant had not gone to Washington, he would have returned at once to the United States army. He absolutely refused to accept such a commission, and declared that he must be made a French citizen, and commissioned in the regular army, or he would accept nothing.

His demand was acceded to by the Emperor, and he was sent to the Crimea as a Lieutenant of Dragoons in the regular service. This act constituted him a dangerous individual to the people of the Palais Royal, and from that moment their conduct towards him and his father changed. In inviting him to stay in France and enter the army, the people of the Palais Royal did not anticipate this result, because they expected to manage the affair to their own wishes. They counted too much on the cooperation of the Emperor and the passive submission of their new-found relatives.

Not long after this the Princess MATHILDE and the Prince NAPOLEON, by the knowledge and consent of their father, signed jointly a memorial to the Emperor, demanding the appointment of a Committee of seven men to examine and decide upon the validity of their father's marriage with Miss PATTERSON—in other words, upon the legitimacy or illegitimacy of Mr. JEROME BONAPARTE, of Baltimore. The object of this move was to compel the latter to take the name of PATTERSON, when in France, and thus cut him off effectually from all pretensions to the crown as the senior son of the Ex-King JEROME.

The committee was appointed, and consisted of cabinet ministers, bishops, and judges—all men of the first ability and personally satisfactory to the petitioners, or more properly speaking, the conspirators. The committee took evidence and established, 1. That the marriage between the Prince JEROME and Miss PATTERSON had been legally solemnized according to French law—first before a French Consul in the United States and then before a priest of the Catholic Church; 2. That the Emperor NAPOLEON, by an indisputable right, inherent to his position, and basing his action upon the fact that he had not, as the head of the Imperial family, been consulted as to the marriage, had declared it null and void so far as regarded the civil service, and any children born from the connexion as illegitimate; 3. That the power of the Emperor to repeal extending only to the civil part of the service, the Pope was asked to annul also the religious service, but his Holiness refused.

On account of this difficulty between the Church and the State the Committee failed to give a decision. They showed that the Baltimore marriage was a legal one, but they did not dare say so; neither on the other hand did they dare—as it was hoped at the Palais Royal they would—declare the marriage null and duly illegitimatized by the act of the Emperor. This quarrel between the Church and State in France in regard to marriages still exists, and is constantly recurring. The State uniformly refuses to acknowledge any marriage as legal in which the civil service has not been performed, and the Church on its side as uniformly refuses to acknowledge any marriage in which its own service has not been performed. I need only refer to the celebrated Pescatore trial of three years ago, to prove the virulence with which these disputes are carried on between the Church and the courts. The State, in demanding evidence of a marriage, only demands the papers which are furnished by the civil officers; the Church on its side goes no further than its own papers. In the Pescatore case, where only the civil service had been performed, and in which something like fifty millions of francs were involved, both parties contended till they were tired, and then compromised, dividing the money. But this compromise was suggested by the Emperor, who felt scandalized at the manner in which the two powers were contending. So the question remains open, and it results from this that the State regards the Baltimore marriage as annulled, while the Church takes exactly the opposite ground. Between these the committee did not dare decide.

But there is still another incident which serves to separate wider the two families. When Cardinal FESCH, the uncle of the first NAPOLEON, died, he made provision in his will for the payment of a certain sum of money toward the education of all "BONAPARTE children," while of a certain age. Mr. JEROME BONAPARTE, of Baltimore, has now a child of the age indicated in this will; he has claimed the money due under the will, it has been refused, and he has commenced suit.

The reader will not need to be told that a decision of this suit either way would decide the whole question at issue. To share in the Cardinal's gift the child must be a BONAPARTE, and therefore legitimate; if it should be decided that it had no right to this gift it would be because the child was a PATTERSON, and therefore illegitimate. The friends of Mr JEROME BONAPARTE, feeling no confidence either in the courts or in the Emperor, have earnestly advised him not to press the suit to a judgment, and I believe he is acting upon this advice. The Emperor, it is thought, feels a sympathy for the Baltimore family, for he is a man of justice, and he knows as well as any man that justice is on their side. But the needs of his court have traced out a certain line for him: he must have an imperial family; that the Imperial family has been organized and accepted by the country, and he is compelled to protect it. The whole work of the organization of the Imperial family and of the regency would have to be done over again. This, however, is not the only obstacle in the way of the acknowledgment of the Baltimore family, and it is almost certain that they never will be acknowledged. To push the Cardinal FESCH claim would be utter folly. A chance still remains, however, and that will come up in the settlement of the Prince JEROME's estate when he is dead. This event, too, must occur soon, for he is very feeble and evidently declining. A court of justice, in a question of property, would perhaps dare to decide the legitimacy of the Baltimore family, and then nothing short of a decree of the Emperor would override this decision. Would he emit such a decree? There is reason to believe he would, in face of all honor and justice. So that it is more than probable that the legitimacy of the Baltimore marriage will never be recognized by the present Imperial family of France.

During the last visit of Mr. JEROME BONAPARTE and of his son, the Lieutenant, now Captain BONAPARTE, to Paris, a visit which extended over a period of six months, they had no interview with the Emperor, and their communication with the Palais Royal was limited to a few formal interviews with the Prince JEROME and the Princess MATHILDE. The Captain is absent now on six months' furlough in the United States, his father having preceded him home some weeks. The Captain is very popular in France, and men of standing openly espouse the cause of his family against his relatives. It only depends upon himself to be a leading man in the country, in spite of the Palais Royal and its influence.

At the same time, there is something incomprehensible in the jealous manner in which the Emperor guards the interests of his cousin, the Prince NAPOLEON. It is a notorious fact that their political opinions differ widely. The Prince is in favor of decentralization, of liberty, and of liberal measures under the Empire. He is in favor of free trade, and of more freedom of speech and of the Press. In all these measures he stands in direct opposition to the policy of the Emperor. He thus becomes a dangerous man, if not positively to the Emperor himself, at least to the Regency, if it should ever be called on to act. Moreover, he is the bosom friend of M. EMILE DE GIRARDIN, who is his political soul, his life, a part of him. M. DE GIRARDIN wields such a power over the Prince, that it has already passed into a word that the late editor of the *Presse* is the Minister of Algeria and the Colonies, not the Prince. He is the throne behind the throne. And who does not know the character of M. DE GIRARDIN? His is one of the first, and, at the same time, most mischievous minds of France. He builds up that he may have the pleasure of tearing down. He helped to build up LOUIS PHILIPPE, and he made a fortune on his ruins. He helped to put LOUIS NAPOLEON in power, he was one of the first to forsake him, and he will be the first to shout over his downfall. From this source the Prince NAPOLEON draws his political tenets, and by him he shapes his course. It would not, then, be strange if this duo of political Utopists should yet give the cousin trouble.

M. DE GIRARDIN will publish on the 4th of December, in twelve volumes, a work entitled *Questions de mon Temps*, (literally, Questions of my Times,) made up from his newspaper and other writings. The book is to contain a "sensation" preface—a preface which will give the book, notwithstanding its twelve volumes, the air of being published for its sake alone. In this *avant-propos* the distinguished writer gives in his adhesion to the Empire, but he gives it with a reserve which is more malicious than direct opposition. It is the eternal hobby of liberty under the Empire, of that exclusively French idea of a constitutional despotism. M. DE GIRARDIN is blind to the paradox of his argument; he cannot see that a parliamentary government is inconsistent with an Empire and Bonapartism. But at the point of M. DE GIRARDIN's pen the most absurd utopias become *couleur de rose*, his schemes of government masterpieces of political architecture, his organization of society the maximum of human happiness. It needs only M. DE GIRARDIN, or a man of his moulding, to put the sublime machinery in motion. But, notwithstanding M. DE GIRARDIN's equivocal adhesion to the Empire and his intimacy with the Prince-Cousin, it is not improbable that his sensation preface will only gain for him the seizure and suppression of his twelve-volume book.

A few days ago, in descending the stairs at the Prince NAPOLEON's Pompeian Palace, M. DE GIRARDIN fell and broke his right collar-bone. He did not suspect the gravity of the accident till he sent for his surgeon, M. MAISONNEUVE, the next morning. It appears, however, that this accident did not take from the celebrated publicist the power of writing puffs with the left hand, for a few days afterward we find a long notice of the new book in the journals commencing thus: "The accident which happened to M. EMILE DE GIRARDIN (although it condemns his right arm to thirty days of immobility,) will not retard the publication of the work with which he has occupied himself eleven months," &c.

From M. DE GIRARDIN to M. DE LAMARTINE, the transition is easy, but painful. We had the melancholy spectacle lately of the millionaire poet standing two hours before the Committee of Relief at a special meeting at the Hotel du Louvre, explaining in detail the state of his finances. From his own mouth, we learn that he has been slandered in the sum of his debts—they are but 2,200,000 francs! Of this he has paid the last year 900,000, so that there remains due but 1,300,000. But what do you think of a man who can pay off in one year $180,000, and who goes begging for money? Is it a beggar or a millionaire that has such brilliant resources at his command?

The trial of the Count DE MONTALEMBERT and the publisher of the *Correspondant* took place yesterday, and when the result was known a painful impression was spread over the city. You have perused the Count's offending article, republished in the London *Times*, and will be able to get a good idea of what is considered a dangerous attack on the French Government. The judgment of the Court says, that "Whereas, in the course of that article, written in a spirit of systematic depreciation, the author, by the continual contrasts set forth by him between the institutions which France has given herself, and those of a power in alliance with France, (England,) has endeavored to lavish ironical allusions and insult on the political laws, men and arts of the French Government; and, whereas, three offences: 1. That of exciting to hatred and contempt of the Government; 2. That of attacking the principle of universal suffrage, and the rights of authority which the head of the State possesses from the Constitution, and 3. The offence of attacking the respect due to the laws, and the inviolability of the rights consecrated by them—all three being apparent from the general tenor of the said article," etc., the Court condemns the Count DE MONTALEMBERT to six months' imprisonment and 3,000 francs fine, and M. DOUNOIL, the publisher, to one month's imprisonment and 1,000 francs fine, and *solidairement* to the payment of the costs of the suit. The distinguished lawyers BERRYER and DUFAURE defended the prisoners. According to one of the provisions of the law on the Press, the trial could not be reported, the newspapers being restricted to the publication of the condemnation. As in the case of M. PRUDHOMME, the Count will be allowed the privilege of running away if he chooses, the Government preferring that he should live in liberty in a foreign country perpetually to serving a short time in a French prison to come out again to renew his criticism on their acts. M. PRUDHOMME is living at Brussels; if the Count leaves he will go to England, and from there fulminate his anathemas and his defiance. MALAKOFF.

The Constitutionality of the License Law.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was a little surprised to read in the address of the Recorder to the Grand Jury, on Wednesday last, these words: "In reference to the Liquor Law, its constitutionality had been settled by the Court of Appeals." This sentence, as here uttered, naturally leads the public to suppose that the Court of Appeals of this State had passed upon the act entitled, "An Act to Suppress Intemperance and to Regulate the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors," passed April 16, 1857, and had declared the same to be constitutional. Far from it; the Court of Appeals, in no liberal sense, has declared anything of the kind. The great constitutional questions which have been mooted by all who have examined this law have not yet been brought before the Court of Appeals. The only question in this law that the Court has passed upon was one of very trifling import, and its consideration in no way brought the main legal objections to the law before the Court. It was this—whether, under a fair construction of the various sections of the statute in question, an indictment would stand alongside of the civil penalty? that is, whether the two actions could be maintained against a man for violating either of the sections of the statute? Now the case before the Court was, of a man who had sold liquor without a license, and for doing this the Court of Appeals held, that although the "Excise Law," being the title of the law in question, provided a penalty of $50 for this offence, to be sued for and recovered in a civil action, still, as every violation of this law is declared (in broken and imperfect terms) to be a misdemeanor, an indictment was also good against this man. This is all that the Court decided, and this point Judge DALY, of the Court of Common Pleas, decided in the same way over a year ago. The question came before Judge DALY on a *demurrer* to a complaint for a penalty of $50 under this law, on the ground that as the act was declared a misdemeanor, and therefore indictable, a civil action could not be maintained for the same offence. Judge DALY held that it had long been settled that the two offences could stand together.

But among the questions yet to be passed upon by the Court of Appeals, unless the Legislature abolishes the law, are these:

1. The law says that the Excise Commissioners shall have power to grant licenses to keepers of inns, taverns or hotels, to sell strong or spirituous liquors, &c. Now, suppose the Commissioners say that although they have the power to grant licenses they will not exercise it because the law does not compel them to do it? What is this but inhibiting the sale of liquor? And has not the Court of Appeals decided that you cannot inhibit its sale? 2. The law purports to be made to *regulate* the sale of liquors, so its title implies, and no license can be granted unless petitioned for by not less than twenty respectable freeholders of this State residing in the district where such liquor is to be sold; and not then unless the Commissioners are of the opinion that such place is necessary and proper. Now, suppose a district is found where no twenty freeholders reside, or where, if they do, no ten of them will sign a petition of this kind, (instances of this are all over the State,) and, even if they did, and the Commissioners exercising what they claim as their privilege, refuse them a license, does not this in either point of the case amount to inhibition—if it does, is it not clearly unconstitutional?

This law says no license shall be granted unless the applicant execute a bond to the people of the State in the penal sum of $250, with sufficient sureties, who shall duly justify in the sum of $500, to be approved of by the Commissioners.

Now, how many thousand of the best citizens of this State are unable to procure such a bond. The law here draws a distinction between the rich and the poor, and, in this instance, places a trade, which Congress has declared legal, beyond the reach of poor men. Is this constitutional?

4. This law says no license shall be granted to any person or firm to sell in more than one place. The sale of liquor being of a character that you can't prohibit, standing by the laws of Congress the same as any other kind of merchandise, and yet this law says a merchant in this saleable property can only do business in one store. What encouragement would all our merchants have for accumulating wealth if they could not extend their business beyond one roof? Is not this legislating against free-trade in lawful merchandise, and if so, is it not clearly unconstitutional?

These are a few of the points which will have to be passed upon by the Court of Appeals, before the announcement can be made that the law has been declared constitutional. HOMER.

Rowdyism in the City.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The extent to which rowdyism is carried in this City is becoming truly fearful. Villains no longer wait for the cover of night to perpetrate their evil deeds—they can commit them with impunity in the open day. Policemen are little or no protection. In fact, they serve rather as aids to lawlessness than preventives against it; for they lull the citizens into fancied security, and thus give evil-disposed persons better opportunity to execute their evil designs.

A few Sabbath mornings since Tompkins-square was the scene of a disgraceful fight. Two young Mackerelville rowdies, surrounded by a gang of their "friends," took possession of the northeast corner of the Park. The fight was long and bloody. No policeman was near to molest them or make them afraid.

This afternoon when a young girl of about fourteen was returning home from school through Tenth-street, she was grossly insulted by a young rowdy of about nineteen years of age. He followed her from Second-avenue to within a few doors of her home in Avenue B, used the most indecent language, and several times caught her by the arm. There was no policeman about to afford any protection. How long such a state of things is to exist, it is impossible to foresee. If girls cannot go to and return from school without being in constant danger of insult, it is time to think of some remedy. The class of young rowdies is daily becoming more numerous and more bold. Every day the papers record some acts of violence by them committed. And yet when any one of them is convicted, appeals are made to the Executive to pardon the criminal on account of his youth. His youth is a prime reason why the sentence of the law should be executed; for if while in years so young he is so old in crime, what may not be expected from him when time shall have given him experience and skill? Certainly not repentance and reform, as the shallow sentimentalists contend.

No change for the better can be hoped for while the administration of justice is so corrupt; while a twice convicted murderer can, through the miserable subterfuges of lawyers and the ignorance of judges, avert the punishment so justly his due; while convicts like JACKSON and O'CONNELL can obtain pardon from a Governor, who has a more tender regard for criminals than for the tranquillity of the community. The time is fast approaching when New-York will be obliged to follow the memorable example of San Francisco. Such an alternative is horrible to contemplate, but we cannot afford to have our sisters, wives and daughters in danger, whenever they have occasion to go into the street. If the officers of the law will not protect them, we will protect them ourselves. WIX.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 13, 1858.

The Late Mr. Hassler and the Coast Survey.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Monday, Dec. 13.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

Your paper of the 10th inst. has an article on the United States Coast Survey, signed, "Public Documents," that requires correction. Facts should always be correctly and plainly stated. Let us examine the report of the Select Committee of the Third Session, Twenty-seventh Congress, No. 43, the following question was asked Mr. HASSLER by the scientific examiner, Hon. CALEB CUSHING. Question No. 120.

"Do you think that under the most favorable circumstances, with the continuance of a yearly appropriation of ($100,000) one hundred thousand dollars, the Survey of the Coast can be completed in 20 years." Answer.—"Perhaps. The progress is slower at first, and the means increase as the work proceeds."

You will perceive the Hon. CALEB CUSHING at that period could not have thought the appropriation for the work would ever exceed the amount stated in his question. Why does the writer say ($1,000,000) a million?

There is another point that requires correction:

"Mr. HASSLER contended for a quarter of a century against overwhelming difficulties, and only operated from one centre."

The facts of the case are these: The law authorizing the Coast Survey passed in 1807. Four years elapsed before Mr. HASSLER went to Europe to have instruments constructed. In August, 1816, he was appointed to commence the active operations of the work, which began July, 1817. In April, 1818, the survey was stopped, and placed in the hands of the army and navy. It remained there until the Autumn of 1832, when Mr. HASSLER again took charge of the work, and found it where he left it, after its having been fifteen years in the army and navy. Mr. HASSLER died November, 1843. Consequently, eleven years and nine months is the only period that it was under his superintendence, and not (twenty-five years) a quarter of a century. I would refer for more detailed and correct information, during the period of Mr. HASSLER's control, to the printed matter found in the "Principal Documents of the United States Coast Survey," published by Mr. HASSLER in 1834 and 1835, from which all can obtain correct ideas upon this subject. The writer says:

"It is not surprising that Congress should have become anxious to advance more rapidly."

It would appear from this remark that the writer was not aware of the *fact* that *maps* were made and engraved upon copper at the date of Mr. HASSLER's decease, and that positive results of the work were made and ready to *present* to the world—a *fact* which, if not often referred to, remains an indelible mark in the History of the United States Survey, and its progress from 1832 to 1843. Yours, VIATOR.

About our Revised Statutes.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You are aware that our renowned Revised Statutes (Vide. R. S., tit. ii., chap. iii., Part I., art. 5, sec. 12, § 219, (fol. 729, which is vol. ii., page 136,) 4th edition, 1 R. L. 371, §16, Revisers' notes 3d edition, Vid, sup. § 18, and so on, till a man's head snaps and his brain softens,) are a humbug and nightmare both.

Then in the Index: You want to find "Surety," ten to one there is a *Vide* which will direct you to "Administrators;" a *Vide* there which sends you straight to "Executors;" then you are likely enough sent back to "Assignees;" then forward again to "Trustees," and then back again till you find yourself on "Bail," and under "Bonds" you may find it—and you are a lucky man if you do. You want to find what the penalty or fine is where a new copartnership continues on their store, the old sign of the firm lately dissolved, and puts up no other. We are not a betting individual, but were we, three cents would be immediately staked in proper hands, that you can't find it, till you are as good as dissolved yourself—"and left no sign."

Now, there is no more sense in having that everlasting array of tits., arts., secs., §s, parts, vols., fols., sups., in every reference to the Statutes, than in having ten distinct names with which to describe "stupidity." Chapter, section and page are enough; the Legislature can authorize the Governor to appoint somebody to arrange as an appendix the general laws of each session, with a decent index, and that is all that is necessary about it. Let each lawyer keep these yearly codifications on file till the next revision, and these ought to be once in ten years, at least. The same marked absence of brains in the method of arrangement and analysis, descending awfully and pompously on an ordinary spelling-book—especially if it presumed to the honor of an index, would condemn the spelling-book, or the children would all become numb-heads.

Lawyers have to charge for all the perplexity these things occasion, and the Legislature would save the people some money, though it should cost a monstrous sum to have a new revision. Under this simpler form the Statutes could be adjusted to the Reports just as well.

DEC. 9, 1858. DURÆ VIDÆ TENTATOR.

A Discriminating Notice.

From the Scottish American Journal.

THE HERALD AND THE TIMES.—Last week we transferred to our columns the just complaint of the TIMES on account of the deception practiced in the manner of supplying copies of the President's message to all the papers at the same time professedly, while the *Herald* was allowed to have a copy in advance. The *Herald*, of course, glories in the affair, and attributes its priority to that extraordinary smartness which BENNETT's own biographer declares to constitute him the *second* greatest person who has trod the earth since the year 1 A. D. Bennettism may really, a few years ago, have been the extraordinary fact, coequal almost to Christianity itself, which this impious and sublimely impudent biographer proclaimed it to be. But now-a-days the *Herald* is by no means peculiar in its enterprise. There are a dozen other papers quite as "smart" so far as that goes, and its habit of classing itself with the London *Times* is therefore in the highest degree ridiculous. Why, the *Herald* is no more than a mountebank like BARNUM or ANDERSON, and does not even pretend to do more than to create a sensation, right or wrong, as frequently as possible. To be accurate in its information, and to turn out right in the end, which the London *Times* aims at, is what it does not dream of. "Now, boys, keep the balls a-rolling," is the only editorial maxim of the *Herald*. It lacks the mental discernment, not to say the moral principle, for anything more. As compared with its rival, the NEW-YORK TIMES, it appears daily more and more at a disadvantage. *In the matter of mere information the* TIMES *has shot ahead, and the Herald has recently withheld several of the more important items of intelligence, such as the Treaty with China, in chagrin, because the* TIMES *has outstripped it. The latter journal has better-informed correspondents at all points, more accurate, and evidently somewhat educated and literate.* In its leading articles it represents in admirable literary style the wants of the intelligent community; and, having shaken itself free from party connection, is more and more becoming a faithful and reliable servant to the general public. Let the TIMES continue steadily in this course, advocating all practical reforms, faithfully, impartially and perseveringly, ignoring as much as possible the disreputable influences, social as well as political, which warp and paralyze the public mind, and it will ere long occupy a great position as the organ and representative of opinion in this community. There is nothing so much wanted to destroy the demoralizing sway of party, to give effect to the public desire for reform, retrenchment and efficiency in the public service, and the TIMES is now in the best position to meet the want and to accept this responsible and honorable mission.

The Tribune's Policy for the Republican Party—Too Fast and Too Far.

From the Concord (N. H.) Statesman (Republican.)

TOO FAST AND TOO FAR.—The New-York *Tribune* is a paper many of the suggestions of which are of the most valuable kind; but *when it undertakes to commit the Republican Party to Anti-Slavery views of extreme character, it can do no good, and may make much mischief.* Its recent utterances are uncommonly radical; and being a Republican journal of large circulation, its views, reasonable or visionary, are charged upon a party which is neither responsible for nor sanctions its whole course; so that undeserved reproach is cast upon it. The *Tribune* just now promulgates the purpose of waging an exterminating war against the whole Slavery System—which it of course means by all legitimate instrumentalities—but such mental reservations amount to nothing with the unscrupulous Democracy; they seize upon the ascertion, as they did the Rochester speech of Gov. SEWARD, and charge an incendiary purpose upon motives which are not only legitimate but pacific.

There is a fair prospect that the Republicans may, by moderate counsels, carry the country in 1860. But that the administration of its affairs can be wrested, either in 1860 or at any other time, from the Democracy *upon such a platform as the Tribune would construct, is too absurd a belief to be entertained for a moment.* The sweeping successes of the Republican Party have been caused more through the aggressive spirit of Southern Democratic politicians, backed up by Northern doughfaces, than because of the feeling at the North against Slavery, deep seated as that hostility is. Slavery Aggression more than Southern Slavery, has given us our successes; for probably the feeling throughout the Northern States against negro servitude is no stronger, if so strong, as in 1845. But because the Republicans, aided by hosts of other men, impelled by divers causes, have given Democracy a righteous drubbing, some seem to suppose that it is all achieved through the hostility to negro Slavery, and that the door is wide open for the utter route of the foe, after a battle fought upon a radical Anti-Slavery declaration of principles.

The *English Opium Eater* gives some of the most interesting descriptions of the delicious sensations produced upon himself by the powerful narcotic in which he so long indulged. The complete absence of all earth-born cares and realities during those extatic hours, and the beatific visions in which he reveled—are they not all written down in his captivating volumes? It would be very pleasant if there were some innoxious herb, by which, when partaken of by those whose lot it is to toil over the treacherous sea of partisan politics, they would be made not only oblivious to all obstacles in their course, but made to discern no omens except of promise. Then, political warfare would be exhilarating pastime; romantic crusades against infidels, where none but infidels would be slain; pleasant strifes in which none but those who profaned the sacred places would bite the dust. Then we would all be dreaming pleasant dreams, and seeing pleasant places; with the occasional but merely temporary disquietude of a regular-built knock-down-of ourselves and the dissolution of our fancies at the end of every campaign, State and National, because of the sheer and unpardonable folly of seeing none but pleasant visions, and dreaming none but pleasant dreams, at a time when we should have been seeing nothing but sturdy realities, and adopting proper measures by which to meet and overcome them.

But such a happy and harmless weed it has never been our lot to learn of, and, therefore, have been compelled to look upon partisan prospects as they are made known through the lessons of the past and the facts of the present. Made to judge by realities rather than through visions, we have reached the conclusion that *if there be men*—we say it with all due respect to the opinions of others—*who believe that the country can in 1860, or at any time, be carried upon a straight-out, unrelenting Anti-Slavery platform, they are entertaining a belief which will certainly prove delusive.* The country may be carried upon a reasonable platform, and that is all for which the bulk of the Party ask.

The truth is, the Republican party contains thousands of men whose humane feelings utterly exceed, if they do not utterly obscure their judgment. Since Slavery is repugnant to themselves, they cannot perceive why all other men should not see it in precisely the same light. They therefore desire that its overthrow be the Alpha and Omega of the Republican Party: its meat, its drink, its apparel. The elections of October and November were the result of other than the mere Anti-Slavery sentiment of the victorious host.

The Mobile Fillibusters.

From the Mobile Register, Dec. 10.

The schooner *Susan*, with her passengers aboard, went to sea early Wednesday morning. After leaving the wharf Saturday night she proceeded to the lower fleet, and on Sunday took aboard her water. The revenue cutter chased the schooner, but the *Susan* gained on her, and the cutter returned to the Bay. At last accounts the *McClelland* was fast aground. A fresh northerly wind has been blowing since Wednesday morning, and the schooner is now probably some two hundred or two hundred and fifty miles on her voyage.

Our information is such as authorizes us to predict that the passengers by the *Susan* will land in Central America without opposition from any quarter. The British and American fleets at San Juan del Norte cannot interfere with the plans and prospects of the emigrants.

Mobile Correspondence of the Nashville Union.

Gen. WALKER does not accompany the expedition. When, how, or where Gen. WALKER will join it, or whether he will do so or not, you can as well imagine as I can. A large number of men having exhausted their patience in waiting here, have abandoned their intention of emigrating, and returned home. The number is variously estimated at between 200 and 400. How many will sail to-morrow in the brig (*Susan* it is impossible to say, I think about 250. Col. WATERS has about 100 additional men from Texas. The number reported from New-York is 450. JULIUS HESSE, Esq., had withdrawn from his contract with the Society, and paid $5,000 forfeit to the charter party. He has entered suit against the Government for damages, and to a large amount.

We will sail this night at 1 o'clock on a steamer for Key West, when we will get clearance for California, and will land at Virgin Bay, Nicaragua.

THE YACHT WANDERER.

The Suspicious Circumstances of her Return—Doubts about the Slave-Trade.

From the Albany Statesman.

No little excitement prevails at the South, as well as in the Northern States at the present time, on the subject of the reported practical reopening of the Slave-trade, by the supposed successful landing of a cargo of Africans, fresh from their native coast, by the yacht *Wanderer*. The rumors respecting the affair are as numerous as they are varied. According to some accounts, as many as four hundred of the captured negroes were set safely ashore somewhere in Florida or Georgia. Others place the number at three hundred and fifty; others again at three hundred or two hundred and fifty; but all agree in the assertion that a profitable cargo was brought into port of strong, youthful, vigorous chattels, for the benefit of the rice, cotton and tobacco growers of the South. On a return trip from Charleston last Saturday, we were in company with some who had been voyagers on the *Wanderer* during her late excursion.

Without either denying the correctness of the groundwork of these reports, or vouching for its accuracy, we may be permitted to venture the suggestion that *they are in the main greatly exaggerated.* The *Wanderer*, as every one knows, is a handsome and very fast sailing yacht. She sailed in July last for the Congo River, and passed some time very pleasantly on the coast, if we may rely upon the history of the expedition given to us by a gallant officer who accompanied Capt. CORRIE on the voyage, and whose name is identified with many deeds of daring and adventure. We allude to Capt. FARNHAM, the renowned "overland" rider, whose brilliant career in Texas, California and Nicaragua is familiar to so many of his fellow countrymen. Certainly if a contraband trade was intended, in the original instance, by the company on the *Wanderer*, they played their cards well, and managed to draw one species of "wool" over the eyes of the valiant Britishers on the coast, before consummating their speculation in another specie.

The British frigate *Medusa* was on the coast at the time of the visit of the *Wanderer*, and numerous were the friendly visits, and gratifying were the convivialities that passed between the officers of the two nations. The *Wanderer's* people were entertained and *fêted* by the Britishers, and the Britishers in their turn were entertained and *fêted* by those on board the American yacht. So entire was the confidence felt in the latter, and so assured were the gallant John Bulls that their Yankee friends were bent only on a pleasure and information-seeking trip, that the idea of examining the *Wanderer*, to see if she could possibly be fitted for a slaver, was laughed at when proposed by Capt. FARNHAM, as "a very good joke." Probably it was only a joke. Certainly we are not going to designate it as anything else.

The *Wanderer* remained some time on the coast. Her people landed at various points of interest, and viewed African nature in all its originality and beauty. They visited native Princes in their palaces, and the description given of the habits and appearance of the people by Captain FARNHAM will one day doubtless excite interest in thousands of readers. While there they ran a race with a British yacht which boasted of unusual speed, and beat her as easily as a race-horse would beat a common roadster. After remaining on the coast a sufficient time, the Americans one night stood out to sea, and turned their eyes homeward. *Those who were on board declare that she returned as she went*; but if she did stow away a trifle of wool between her decks, certainly *none but those who were on board appear to have any definite and conclusive knowledge on the subject.* And it is not likely that such knowledge would be readily communicated to outsiders.

We should rather incline to the opinion, however, that if any Africans really tried the "middle passage" on board the fast sailing yacht, they were not so numerous as common report would indicate. *Some eighty negroes landed on the shore of Florida or Georgia, and sold at seven hundred dollars a head, would have realized to the speculators* $56,000—a tolerably handsome hit, when the lightning speed and excellent, untarnished character of the *Wanderer* made suspicion and capture so improbable. One thing is certain; the American yacht was sailed by as bold, as fearless, and as adventurous a company as ever trod the decks of a ship; and if she *did* make a successful trade in African wool, she must have the credit of coming the Yankee over certain naval officers in the service of Her British Majesty, with a shrewdness and tact unsurpassed in the history of New-England ingenuity. And we fancy the officers of Uncle Sam, at this end of the route, will be as unsuccessful in fixing upon her the offence—if she really committed any breach of our laws—as were the English officers in appreciating her true mission to the African Coast.

The Facts of the Case.

From the Savannah (Ga.) Republican, Dec. 13.

The rumor which we announced in the *Republican* of Saturday, relative to the landing of a cargo of Africans on the coast or islands near Brunswick, we regret to learn is borne out by many circumstances, which, though not strictly legal proof, are sufficient to carry conviction to any mind, that this unlawful deed has been perpetrated. The landing of the Africans was the absorbing subject of conversation on Saturday, the paragraph in the *Republican* being the first intimation that our citizens had of the occurrence; and all sorts of rumors were afloat, as to who were interested, how it was done, what were the profits, and a hundred other things, which nothing but rumor could originate. The report of the landing having come to the ears of JOSEPH GANAHL, Esq., District-Attorney, who being already cognizant of the fact that there were some suspicious characters in town, made further investigation, and found that three persons had arrived in the Florida boat on Wednesday last, in an apparently destitute condition, and had stopped at the City Hotel, where they had kept quiet, under a plea of being indisposed, until Saturday, when to prepare, it is supposed, for leaving in the New-York steamship, they visited the clothing establishment of Mr. WM. O'PRICE, and spent some $200 for clothing. This fact directed the suspicions of District-Attorney GANAHL towards them, and he felt warranted in going before Judge NICHOLS, of the United States District Court, and taking the necessary oath for their arrest. Their names, as registered at the City Hotel, are JUAN BT. RAJESTA, N. A. BROWN and MIGUEL AGUIRVI, all hailing from New-Orleans. The last name was first registered MIGUEL RAJRES, but RAJRES was afterwards scratched out by running a pen through it, and AGUIRVI written after it. Upon their arrest, Mr. BROWN, an American, appeared as spokesman; the other two apparently were Spaniards, and could neither speak nor understand English. Mr. BROWN, upon being addressed as Captain, replied that he was not a Captain, was in a strange place, where so far from having friends he really had no acquaintances. As soon as it was reported around that the arrest had been made, Mr. GANAHL was approached to know what bail was necessary, to which he replied that it was not a bailable case, as the arrest was for piracy. They were put in jail, and we understand are provided with everything of the best. Mr. GANAHL, assisted by U. S. Marshal D. H. STEWART, is using every exertion to obtain all the evidence bearing on the case, and for this purpose has sent to Brunswick to elicit information current about the transaction in time for examination, which will probably be on Thursday next. We feel assured that Mr. GANAHL will do all in his power to have justice meted out; and *if upon trial they are found guilty, such an example will be made of them as will put a stop to the Slave-trade, at least in his district.*

A tug was dispatched to Brunswick, to tow the *Wanderer* to Savannah, but we learn that the shipmaster, who had been left alone on board, and in charge, refused to give her up—acting, it is supposed, under the advice of the citizens of that place. We hear that the Collector of the port of Darien, who has been on board the *Wanderer*, says that *she has no appearance of ever having had slaves in her.*

What was done with the negroes seems to be as important a question as any of the foregoing, and rumor has been quite as busy with it. They were landed, we hear, on Jekyl Island, for which privilege it is said the negro traders paid $15,000, and that a steamboat from this city went down and brought 150 of them past Savannah and up the river to a plantation, from whence they were scattered over the country. It is said the cargo consisted of 350, but it is difficult to believe so small a vessel could hold so many.

It will be recollected that this Yacht was arrested last summer near New-York on suspicion of being fitted out for the Slave trade; but there was not sufficient evidence to convict her, and she was released. Capt. CORRIE, of South-Carolina, was then in command, as he is now, and stated that he had bought her for a pleasure yacht, which was borne out by her elegant appointments and small tonnage.

After being released at New-York, she cleared for Trinidad, and thence to St. Helena, from whence she now hails, and accounts for being without regular papers now, by stating that this Government had no Consul there, and she could not obtain any. Capt. CORRIE has papers purporting to be from the native officials at St. Helena, but they lack the necessary seals.

A gentleman in this city, who knows the builder of the *Wanderer*, informs us that *the latter was confident she would never be engaged in carrying slaves herself*, but would accompany a slaver, and when a cruiser appeared, make all sail, and her rakish appearance would direct the attention of the cruiser towards her, when she would lead the cruiser away, and after getting the latter far enough off the track, would allow herself to be overhauled, and upon being found without slaves would then part from the cruiser and seek the slaver.

It is with much regret that we are compelled to believe that this act has been perpetrated on Georgia soil. It has been our pride to know that while the fanatics at the North were violent in their denunciations of our "peculiar institutions," and our sister States of the South were trying to lead us into favoring the extreme issues of the day, that Georgia stood firm in her conservative principles; but we cannot now call upon other States to do as we do, for we have broken the laws of our own land and the laws of nations. We do not utter these sentiments in the expectation that anybody's mind will be changed by them, because no one has ever entered the Slave-trade to establish a principle, but purely for the money that can be made at it. The deed has been committed, and while but few are interested, the community will be visited by the odium that such a transaction will be sure to create.

MERCANTILE INTEGRITY.—The following appears in an English paper:

"This is the anniversary of the day during the crises of 1857 on which Messrs. DENNISTOUN & Co., of Glasgow, Liverpool and London, had a meeting of their creditors to render a statement of their affairs. They showed debts amounting to £2,142,000, and submitted an arrangement to provide for them in six instalments, to commence on the 30th of January, 1858, and to terminate on the 30th of June, 1860, with 5 per cent. interest. Up to the present time payment of four of these has been anticipated, and the last two, due respectively on the 31st of December, 1859, and 30th of June, 1860, alone remain to be discharged. A circular issued this afternoon announces to the creditors that the firm will be prepared on the 30th inst. to liquidate the whole. The confidence expressed with regard to them at the time of their difficulties has thus been fully justified, and there is reason to believe that their ultimate losses will prove much smaller than could have been originally hoped under the most sanguine calculations."

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 79, 45, 130, 140, 150, 133, 151, 152, 153, 156, 156½, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168½, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 175½, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183. Hereafter 40 causes will be placed on the Day Calendar for the residue of the term.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 2131, 3976, 4414, 4636, 4646, 4822, 4863, 5114, 5166, 5209, 5205, 5417, 5518, 5630, 5629, 5646, 5772, 5796, 5820, 5842, 5863, 5916, 5997, 6027, 6015, 6042, 6079, 6116, 6141, 6185, 6162, 6216, 6219, 6220, 3643.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 492, 493, 717, 646, 647, 692, 697, 447, 718, 737, 745, 428, 184, 693½, 318, 367, 372, 435, 3, 380, 624, 691, 58, 625, 60, 126 to 138, 618, 671, 721, 224, 293, 286, 373, 512, 645, 734, 735, 762, 534½, 204, 58.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 333, 1545, 1015, 1571, 1152, 2098, 260, 1047, 399, 1682, 2112, 2113, 2115, 2117. *Part II.*—Nos. 804, 806, 807, 808, 809, 2058, 2105, 2106, 2108, 2109, 2110, 1567, 402, 2111, 2332.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—DEC. 16.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

PENALTIES—JURISDICTION.

The United States vs. John Lloyd.—In these two cases, which are brought to recover the value of goods alleged to have been passed through the Custom-house on fraudulent invoices, amounting to about $100,000, and in which the defendant had been arrested and held to bail in the sum of $12,500 in each suit. A motion was this morning made to discharge the defendent on common bail, or otherwise to reduce the amount of bail.

Among other points raised by the counsel for the defendant, was that the Circuit Court had no original jurisdiction of such actions, and that the actions therefore should have been commenced in the District Court. Judge INGERSOLL intimated that he should take that view of the matter, whereupon the District-Attorney discontinued both these actions, and commenced anew in the District Court.

For the United States, Mr. Sedgwick; for defendant, Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—DEC. 16.

Before Judge Betts.

The Admiralty Calendar being called this morning, Judge BETTS announced to the bar that as there was a Jury summoned for to-morrow, he should discharge the Admiralty Calendar after to-day and devote the rest of the term to the Jury Calendar; but if the Jury business should not occupy the Court, he would hear any case by consent of parties.

SUPERIOR COURT—DEC. 16.

Before Judge Slosson.

Samuel S. Salter vs. Fernando Wood.—This cause, the trial of which commenced on Monday, will scarcely be concluded this week. Hitherto the plaintiff's counsel has been chiefly occupied in examining as witnesses different members of the Police who saw or participated in the affray of June 16, 1857. Yesterday, however, Chauncey Shaffer, Esq., was examined. Mr. S. happened to be in a Courtroom in the City Hall on the day of the riot, and in making his exodus upon the adjournment of the Court, saw the Municipal Police in force posted in the various passages.

The theory of the defence is understood to be, that Mayor Wood summoned the Municipal Police to the City Hall on that day for a purpose wholly disconnected with the riot, and that for the personal injuries suffered by members of the Metropolitan Police he cannot be held responsible. The case takes a wide range and embraces within its scope the history and merits of the celebrated Police controversy.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judge Daly.

DECISION.

Dickerson vs. Falconer.—Motion for rehearing denied with costs.

The Lottery Investigation.

OFFICE OF THE CITY JUDGE.

Before City Judge Russell.

The investigation in the case of Wood, Eddy & Co., alleged agents of Swan & Co.'s lotteries in this City, was resumed before Judge RUSSELL yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock.

Abram Jackson, an exchange broker, was placed on the stand, and explained that papers shown him were schemes, drawings and tickets of Class No. 20 of the Delaware State Lottery, and that others shown him were schemes, tickets, &c., of Swan & Co.'s Sparta Academy Lottery, of Class No. 789. He had purchased tickets of the Sparta Academy Lottery within the past year.

Question—From whom did you purchase them? *Answer*—I decline to answer.

Q.—Why do you decline? A.—It may subject me to a criminal prosecution.

Q.—Do you not know that the purchase of a lottery ticket is not an offence against any law recognized by this State? A.—I do not know.

Mr. Holmes—I hope the Court will so instruct the witness.

Mr. Hall hoped not.

Mr. Holmes stated that the District-Attorney had directed Mr. Tillotson to say that none of these dealers would be prosecuted for any testimony tending to criminate themselves which they might give at this investigation.

Mr. Tillotson said it was so.

Counsel argued with regard to the propriety of allowing the question. The question was allowed.

A.—(After much hesitation)—I don't know exactly the man's name.

Q.—Do you swear that you cannot identify nor name the person or persons from whom you purchased or received those tickets? [Objected to.] A.—I can identify him; I do not know his name; I have not seen him here since this investigation has been going on.

Q.—Did you purchase from more than one person? A.—I cannot say exactly I did.

Q.—Where do you purchase? A.—I purchased tickets in New Orleans; I have not within the past three years purchased tickets of the Sparta Lottery in the City of New-York; I have seen Mr. Dickinson; I never paid him any money for lottery tickets, nor Mr. Murray.

Q.—Have you caused, directly or indirectly, any money to be given or transmitted to either of the gentlemen named for the sale of or consideration for lottery tickets? A.—No.

Q.—Where did you buy the tickets referred to, as to which you could not remember the name of the person from whom he purchased them? (Objected to.) A.—Well, in Chatham-street somewhere.

Q.—Between what streets? A.—I think between Pearl and Duane, as near as I can get to it.

Q.—How long have you lived in the City of New-York? A.—Twenty odd years; I think I could find the way to that place now.

[When the Judge read to the witness his testimony, he said he had purchased tickets of the Sparta Academy Lottery within the last three years. His testimony to this point was taken again.]

Q.—About how often? A.—Once or twice, I suppose.

Q.—Can you tell from whom you purchased them? A.—I cannot; the tickets which I purchased were, with the exception of the numbers, similar to the ticket now shown me, and had the same signature, "S. Swan & Co."

Wm. R. Wilson was here recalled.

Mr. Holmes read a letter (which has been published extensively by Swan & Co.) from Swan & Co., congratulating Mr. Wilson that he had drawn a prize of $22,000, with an affidavit of Mr. Wilson, setting forth he had drawn the prize and that the money had been promptly paid.

Mr. Holmes called the attention of the Court to the fact that, after making such an affidavit, and permitting it to be published, the witness had refused, the day before, to tell whether he had purchased a ticket in this City, on the ground that it would criminate himself. Mr. Holmes now desired to repeat his question on this point, which, he thought, the witness could not refuse to answer on this ground after the publication of his affidavit.

Q.—Did you purchase at any time within eight months last passed a lottery ticket purporting to have been issued by S. Swan & Co., or Samuel Swan & Co., of the Sparta Academy lottery, containing the Nos. 19, 44 and 51, or any other numbers?

Judge RUSSELL said the witness had declined to answer the same question the day before, and he could not be forced to answer it now.

A.—I decline to answer.

Q.—Why do you decline? A.—Because it might have a tendency to criminate me.

Q.—Have you not been instrumental in having all the matters, sought to be disclosed in the question, published to the world either in the public newspapers or otherwise? [Objected to and ruled out for the present.]

Q.—Did you have an interview with Benj. Wood within three months last past, with reference to the Sparta Academy Lottery, or any matter connected therewith? A.—I have had.

Q.—State what occurred at that interview? [Objected to.] A.—I think the conversation was in reference to my being the fortunate holder of a prize from Samuel Swan's lottery; nothing occurred thereafter of any moment.

Q.—[Repeated.]—State what occurred at that interview. A.—I do not recollect anything else that occurred.

Q.—What was the amount of that prize? [Objected to, and question withdrawn.]

Q.—What did Mr. Wood say at the interview referred to, or at any other time subsequent to your drawing the prize with reference thereto? A.—He congratulated me very highly on my success.

Q.—Was that prize, or any part of it, paid to you? [Ruled out.]

Q.—Did you then, or subsequently, receive from Mr. Wood any bank notes, gold, check or checks drawn on any banking institution, corporation or individual on account of any matter connected with the prize in question or the Sparta Academy Lottery? [Objected to.] A.—I have received checks.

Q.—By whom were these checks drawn? A.—I don't know, Sir.

Q.—By whom did they purport to be signed? A.—I have no recollection.

Q.—On what institution or individual were they drawn? A.—I think it was on the Shoe and Leather Bank.

Q.—To whom made payable? A.—W. R. Wilson or order.

Q.—Were the checks paid? A.—The checks were paid—all that were presented.

Q.—Can you tell about the date of their presentation? A.—I have no recollection.

Q.—Can you tell within one month? A.—I can; I think it was the latter part of October, 1858.

Q.—Were not those checks given to you on account of or by reason of your being the fortunate holder of a prize in the Sparta Academy Lottery? A.—I decline answering.

Judge Russell—Answer the question, Mr. Wilson.

A.—They were.

Q.—Did you then, or at any other time, receive a letter in this city, through the hands of Mr. Wood, or otherwise, signed Samuel Swan & Co.?

Mr. Hall said Samuel Swan & Co. were not before the Court. He thought Swan should be allowed to sing before he died. Swan & Co. were not represented by counsel. He objected to the question, but it was allowed.

A.—I received a letter from Samuel Swan & Co., in the City of New-York, forwarded to me through the hands of Mr. Wood; I do not know whose handwriting it was in; that letter is destroyed; I remember the contents of that letter.

The slip of paper now produced, clipped from the *National Police Gazette* of the date of Dec. 18, 1858, comprizes a copy of that letter, my reply thereto and also an affidavit made by me on the day the *jurat* bears date.

The following letters and affidavit were put in evidence:

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct 4, 1858.

Wm. R. Wilson, Esq., No. 498 Pearl-street, New-York:

DEAR SIR: Allow us to congratulate you on your good fortune, in drawing the whole of the second capital prize of $22,300 in our lottery scheme of Sept. 11, last.

As we do not use the names of prize holders without special permission, we have to ask authority to do so in your case.

We more particularly desire your consent at this time, because there has been a recent attempt to injure our firm. Very respectfully yours,

SAMUEL SWAN & CO.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1858.

Messrs. SAMUEL SWAN & Co., Augusta, Ga.

GENTS: Yours of the 4th instant is just received. I most cheerfully give you permission to use my name, and I hope it may be of advantage to your concern.

I consider I owe you this in consideration of the promptness with which you have paid the prize.

WM. R. WILSON, No. 498 Pearl street.

P. S.—I herewith inclose you my affidavit, which you can publish if you think proper.

The undersigned, Wm. R. Wilson, of No. 498 Pearl-street, in the City of New-York, being sworn, deposes and says—That he was the holder of the whole ticket—numbers 19, 44, 51—in Samuel Swan & Co.'s lottery scheme of Sept. 11, last; and that by reason of the drawing, the said ticket become entitled to the whole of the second capital prize of $22,300, which prize has been fully and promptly paid by the managers.

W. R. WILSON.

Sworn before me, this 8th October, 1858.

AUGUSTUS J. BROWNE, Commissioner of Deeds.

Q.—To whom, if to any person, did you surrender the ticket referred to in this correspondence? A.—I inclosed it in a letter, and sent it to Georgia, addressed to Samuel Swan & Co.; that was after I received the checks from Mr. Wood; I have exhibited that ticket to Mr. Wood, personally, and to many others.

Q.—Did you receive from Mr. Wood the full amount of the prize of which you were the fortunate holder, or the amount thereof less a per centage? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you at the time you received the checks exhibit that ticket to Mr. Wood? A.—No, Sir; to the best of my recollection I did not; I saw an account similar to that now shown to me disclosing the numbers on my ticket referred to.

Q.—Do you know anything of the lottery business and the mode of its transactions in the City of New-York? (Overruled.)

Oren A. Bill sworn: I do business at No. 176 Greenwich-street as an exchange broker; I have seen Wm. R. Allen here as a witness; I have no knowledge of the sale of two lottery tickets to Mr. Allen; I have a clerk named Howard; he has been in my employ a year and a half or two years.

Q.—Do you know of any lottery tickets being offered for sale or kept on the premises No. 176 Greenwich-street by any person or persons? A.—I decline to answer.

Q.—Do you know of any place other than No. 176 Greenwich street in the City of New-York where the tickets of either the Sparta Academy Lottery or the lottery for the benefit of the State of Delaware purporting to have been issued by S. Swan & Co., or Wood, Eddy & Co., have within the last three months been either sold, privately exposed to sale, or kept for the purpose of being sold? A.—I know of no place.

Lorenzo D. Place, an officer of the Mayor's Squad, sworn: A man whom I arrested gave me some packages, which I gave to Sergeant Berney; I don't know what was in them; I arrested him at the Jersey City Ferry, on the New-York side; he gave his name as Alexander Florence, I think; I took him to the Squad-room in the City Hall; I never saw him before, that I know.

To Ex-Judge Smith—I had no warrant for him.

Wm. H. Van Arsdale, another officer of the Mayor's Squad, sworn: I took some packages from a person whom I arrested, named Wm. Smith; I recognize some of those packages here; I arrested him at the Jersey City Ferry, New-York side; I gave the packages to Sergeant Berney.

Hector Moore, of the Mayor's Squad, gave similar testimony; he received a portion of the packages from James Hawley and another man; they were taken from No. 146 Fulton-street; the same evening he gave them to Sergeant Berney.

To Ex-Judge Smith—I had no warrant for the arrest of Hawley; I saw a warrant; I did not read the names in the warrant; Officer Black had the warrant; he was present when Hawley was arrested; I do not know who did business at No. 146 Fulton-street; I took lottery-tickets from that office; I found some in a drawer, and, I think, some in the desk, and some in Hawley's possession, if I'm not mistaken in the person. [The witness identified George E. Safford in the audience as the other person from whom he had taken some of the packages.]

George Antoine sworn: I reside at No. 199 Seventh-avenue; within the last three years I have purchased lottery-tickets in the City of New-York from a friend of mine, whose name I do not know, almost every month; they were tickets of the Havana Lottery; I never paid any of the defendants, Wood, Eddy, Murray or Dickinson any money on account of the sale of tickets of the Sparta or Delaware Lotteries.

George E. Safford, of No. 6 East Broadway, sworn: I do not know Mr. Wood; I know the premises No. 146 Fulton-street, in this City; I was there last Saturday; I believe I saw Officer Moore there; he took some packages from my possession; I decline to answer how they were addressed; [compelled to answer;] to my own address. [The witness identified the package taken from him.] From whom I received the tickets which this package contains I am unable to say; I do not know his name; I received the tickets, I think, on Friday, at No. 146 Fulton-street.

Q.—Do you not know these facts? A.—I do; I am unable to say who then did business or were at that place; I do not know the name of any one person who was there on that occasion; I do not know any name by which any one or more persons there were called; I have been in the habit of visiting No. 146 Fulton-street for about two months; I have done business with persons there located, but seldom; within the period stated I may have been there twelve times.

Q.—Within that time has your business there been of such a nature that memoranda have passed between you and any other parties? A.—I decline to answer. [Question overruled.] I decline to answer in whose hand-writing the scrip now shown me is, on the ground that it might criminate me; the tickets now produced were not all the tickets I received when I received them; I decline to answer whether I paid to the person or persons who brought all the tickets referred to at the time I received these, the amount charged for them all—[compelled to answer]—I did not; I decline to answer when I paid any money for them;—[compelled to answer;] I did not pay any money for them; I decline to answer when I was to pay any money for them; I decline to answer whether I know who clipped the lottery tickets now shown me.

Q.—Did you ever call by name, or hear called by name, any one or more of the persons from whom you received lottery tickets at No. 146 Fulton-street?

Ex-Judge Smith objected to the question as irrelevant. He said it was acknowledged on his side that Messrs. Wood, Eddy & Co., were connected with parties engaged in lotteries elsewhere, but not in this State. He thought the prosecution were bound to prove that they had transacted the lottery business in this City. The question was allowed.

A.—I never have.

Mr. Tillotson offered a certified copy of a mortgage, in which the connection of Mr. Wood with the firm of Wood, Eddy & Co. was set forth.

Mr. Wood asked Mr. Tillotson whether he would tell him who procured that document for him—whether it was Marcus Cicero Stanley.

Mr. Tillotson supposed he was not on trial here.

Mr. Wood—Certainly not, but if you will answer I will be obliged to you—if not, that ends it. I want to find out what agency is at work in this matter.

Mr. Tillotson would not answer.

The paper was put in evidence, and the investigation was adjourned to Tuesday, ten A. M., with the understanding that the case should then be finished, even if it was found necessary to sit very late.

The Manufacturing Interest.

From the Boston Transcript, Dec. 10.

The financial crisis of last year bore with great severity upon the manufacturing interest, and many large fortunes in New-England were nearly swept away by the depression of the stock of incorporated companies, and the revelations made by the failure of agents. For months the prospects of this important element in the material prosperity of the State were gloomy in the extreme. But we now see evidence of returning prosperity on every hand. Some of the best managed companies in Lowell have earned a fair per centage the past six months, and a few of them have orders for goods ahead of the production. Several of the Nashua companies have recently earned at the rate of one per cent. per month upon their capital, and the shareholders of a number of corporations in this and the neighboring States will soon enjoy the luxury of a dividend. It is now generally thought there will be no more large companies organized for manufacturing purposes, as experience has proved that small mills, where a strict supervision can be exercised by one person, are the most profitable. The small companies can easily adapt their goods to the wants of customers, but the mammoth concerns produce articles in such quantities that the profits made on one style are absorbed by the losses sustained on others that are unsalable. Many corporations with capitals of $600,000 have actually made more money in ten years than others in the same business whose capitals are $1,800,000. Individual manufacturers might be named who have made money from year to year while incorporated companies, producing the same goods, have not paid their expenses. The hard times have made share-owners inquisitive, and induced some reforms in the factory system. There is room for other improvements in the same line. Nepotism prevails to an extent prejudicial to the best interests of the companies, and the best officers are not always those with the largest salaries. The Revenue laws need important changes, and the next Congress will contain a large number of intelligent friends of the manufacturing interest, whose movements will be directed to such modifications of the Tariff as experience and a just regard for the public interest shall require. Several corporations have given notice that application will be made to the next Legislature to reduce their capital stock. In one case, twenty per cent. has been lost, and it is proposed to make the par value of the shares $80, instead of $100. Another Company has reduced its stock from $100 to $25 per share, and the Chicopee Manufacturing Company will apply to have its shares reduced from $1,000 to $200.

THE BENNETT DIVORCE CASE.

TWELFTH DAY—(CONCLUDED.)

[FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.]

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, Dec. 15.

Mrs. Ward's cross-examination was continued.

Q.—What hour in the day was it that you got to the house in Dixwell-street? A.—Between 10 and 11 o'clock; I found Mrs. Bennett alone in her room; I don't know whether anybody else was on the second story; Mrs. Bennett was holding on to the front of the bedstead in great agony.

Q.—Do you call your proceedings in that case your attention to a woman in travail? A.—I have seen worse cases than that; I don't see how it could have been helped; I don't know that it would have been better to have been there two hours sooner; it would have been of great consequence to have had her bed prepared for her.

Q.—Who had given directions to you where to find the things for the bed? A.—Mrs. Bennett.

Q.—How long was it before you left the room of Mrs. Bennett that Dr. Bennett left there? A.—I cannot swear; I stayed two weeks; it was but a few days; he made the excuse that he could sleep better in his own bed.

Q.—Have you ever said that Dr. Bennett was a witch? A.—I have no recollection of it.

Q.—Will you think whether in speaking of his treatment of Mrs. Bennett you did not make the remark? A.—I do not recollect.

Q.—Did you call on him for the pay for the nursing, or did he call on you? He called on me.

Q.—Did he have any conversation with you? A.—Not much; he paid me $20; I was four weeks with Mrs. Bennett; the Doctor never refused to pay me for this work; that is all the money that I recollect receiving from him within the year.

Q.—Did he ever say to you that you must not work for the pay? A.—No, he came to me and told me I must nurse his wife.

Q.—You spoke of finding a pocket-book under the bed; did Mrs. Bennett take any money out of it? A.—I did not see; I could not watch Mrs. Bennett; I cannot swear that she took anything from the pocket-book.

Q.—Did any agents of Dr. Bennett call on you and inform you that the feelings of Dr. Bennett towards you had changed, and you must not look to him for the pay? A.—I don't recollect.

Q.—Have you ever said to Mrs. Bennett that Dr. Bennett was an unnatural and unkind husband? A.—According to Mrs. Bennett's statements I think I have said so.

Q.—While you were nursing Mrs. Bennett in George-street, do you remember that once, when you were taking a nap, Dr. Bennett waked you up and told you to go to sewing? A.—I don't recollect.

Q.—Has Dr. Bennett ever taken you to ride? A.—Yes; this last Summer, to Crown street; a lady was sick and wanted to see me; he took me with one horse from my home at Geo. Brown's in Chapel-street.

Q.—Have you resided abroad during the past year? A.—Yes; at Westbrook, with my daughter, last Summer, and in Springfield, Palmer and Belchertown, Mass.

Q.—When did you come from Massachusetts? A.—Two weeks ago to-day.

Q.—Who paid your expenses? A.—I expect the Doctor paid.

Q.—Was that unknown to you? A.—Yes; that is true; I came up on the cars; he hired a man to come after me, who said the fare was paid.

Q.—How long had you been in Massachusetts? A.—Seven or eight weeks.

Q.—Why did you not mention this fact before? A.—He did not pay me, but the landlord.

Q.—Has the Doctor done any other favor to you besides carrying you in his carriage and bestowing railroad tickets on you to New-Haven? A.—Once or twice I was sick, and he called on me; that is all I remember; he carried me to ride up in Dixwell-street this last Spring; he brings the children to see me; he has brought them to see "Aunty Ward"—[witness.]

Q.—How often has he called to see Aunty Ward? A.—I think but twice.

Q.—Did he ever bring the children to visit you before this case was pending? A.—I don't recollect it.

Q.—Did he ever take you to ride before this? A.—I don't recollect.

Q.—Have you told that Dr. Bennett would not pay you, and that you must look to Mrs. Bennett for it? A.—I do not recollect telling Mrs. Bennett so.

Reexamined—Q.—You may state what Mrs. Bennett said in reference to your pay. A.—I called on her at the Tontine to see if she would not excuse me, as another lady wanted me; she said: "No, Mrs. Ward, I engaged you as nurse, and here is a twenty-dollar gold piece that I have kept specially for you."

TESTIMONY OF MRS. PECKHAM—ANOTHER NURSE.

Mrs. Peckham described herself as the widow of Chas. W. Peckham, and said she had been nurse in the family of Dr. Bennett in 1854.

Q.—Do you remember an occurrence at the table in regard to some apples? A.—Yes, the Doctor came to the table, took an apple and took one bite; Mrs. Bennett exclaimed: "Doctor, you have robbed me of my apples the same as you did of the grapes;" the Doctor turned to his little child and gave her the apple, for which she thanked him very prettily; he then turned to his wife and said: "Won't that pay you?" he shortly after left the table; I don't think after that he took more than one mouthful; when he left I took occasion to speak to her, saying how she would feel if she lost the Doctor, for being a widow myself I knew the loss of a husband; she raised her hand, brought it down on the table, and said she would do it if she knew she was to be eternally d——d. The witness gave testimony as to another occasion when the Doctor said he expected to have some cake of their own making, whereupon Mrs. Bennett raised her hands and said: "That is the way, now begin, Doctor;" another time she wished to have a fire made in the keeping-room; witness knew the girl to be employed, and said she would make it herself; Doctor came in and said he did not think Mrs. Bennett should come down that day, as the children would be running up and down, and she might catch cold; witness went up and told her, and she (Mrs. Bennett) came down and set the fire agoing immediately; the Doctor said that if she had not been allowed to come down and light the fire that night, she would have taken the children and left the house; witness thought it was rather imprudent in Mrs. Bennett to come down stairs that day; Mrs. Bennett spoke a great deal in regard to her husband; I warned her (said the witness) against some proceedings she had taken, and that was the cause of her bringing it up; she said she had taken means to get rid of a son, and that she felt she had done wrong; and wished different times she had not done as she had, as she thought she would be pleased to have a son; she said the cause of all her trouble was in being disappointed in not having the young man she wanted; she asked me if I knew a L—— W——, and if I did not think he was a pretty young man; I told her I considered him a good young man, as he had been a Sunday School teacher with my sons; she said she went to a doctor and he did not like to give her anything; she went to another and he gave her something; she took this medicine and went to putting up her curtains—long, muslin window curtains—she said she had reached very high through the day, and at night she was taken sick; I took occasion to warn her; I mentioned that I lost my two first children within eleven days (here witness was interrupted as she was going too much into particulars); I told her she did very wrong, and she said she felt different then from what she had done before; she felt as if she had endangered her life; there was considerable said besides that which I don't think of at present; she commenced with saying that she had said that she never would have another child by Dr. Bennett.

Q.—What was Dr. Bennett's conduct towards Mrs. Bennett during your residence there? A.—Very kind in every respect; towards the children it was the same.

Q.—Can you state any other cause of difficulty? A.—The children asked for some loaf-sugar; the Doctor had forbidden their eating sugar between meals; they asked for it while the Doctor was by; afterwards I heard her correcting Ella for coming up and asking sugar before her father; by correcting, I mean speaking in a reproving manner; she says, "I told you never to ask for anything you wanted before your father;" that was because he had said she must not give it to them; the day, or the day but one after I made the fire in the keeping-room, she dressed herself and went out the back way, and went down-town; she told me, I believe, the next day, that she went to see a lawyer, and told him concerning the fire; that was not enough, she said, the lawyer told her, to get a bill (of divorce); I don't recollect anything more that she said; she related something she had said to some lawyer; I don't know his name.

Q.—State what Mrs. Bennett said, if anything, as to a character in a novel she had been reading. A.—She read a few sentences out of it in regard to a married couple, the gentleman being a man of property; this couple lived unhappily together, and when the husband died the widow exhibited joy rather than grief; she instituted a comparison between that character and her husband; I advised her against getting a bill, for she could never live happy with any man but the father of her children; she said the children hated him, as she did; I expressed my surprise, when he was so kind to them all; she said Ella hated him.

Q.—Did she say anything in reference to what her comfort consisted in? A.—She comforted herself, or she lived on the hopes, of the Doctor's death; the Doctor had told her, or it seemed to her then, that he was consumptive.

Q.—What was Mrs. Bennett engaged in most of the time you were there? A.—She was generally engaged in reading novels; she told me that Homer Blakeslee might possibly come up to her room, and if I saw him she did not let him in; there was one young man I might possibly have met there; [witness here corrected herself;] I was to go to the door and give her the name; she never mentioned any name.

Q.—If anything occurred on the subject of heating up the house, state it. A.—The Doctor took me into the cellar to show me where his coal and wood were, and told me he had got eleven tons of coal, and he thought that would do them for that Winter, if they did not heat but part of the house; then he went up stairs and spoke to Mrs. Bennett about it, and took us into the chamber over the parlor, and said he thought it best not to heat the two chambers and the parlor; she walked the chamber and told the Doctor she must have the rooms all heated; that she had got to go to her wardrobe to take out the nice dresses, and she had got to get the rooms warmed; the Doctor walked away and made no reply; she said nothing further.

Q.—Do you remember anything with regard to confectionery? A.—Yes, the second day after I went there the Doctor brought her some gum drops and candy; she turned to me after he went out and said it was deception in him; he would have brought no confectionery to her if I had not been there; I don't recollect anything more in relation to that.

Q.—Do you remember any other circumstance in regard to changing seats at the table? A.—Yes; the Doctor would generally sit opposite to her, and she would change and take another seat; I suppose she did not want to please the Doctor any way.

Q.—State what you know in regard to the supply of provisions in the house at that time? A.—I could have just what I chose; the Doctor told me to get just what I pleased, only to oversee the pantry, to see that it was taken care of; I heard some complaint of the pump for the tank; it worked hard; Mrs. Bennett spoke to the Doctor respecting it; the Doctor came, I believe, to apply a remedy; he appeared to take quite an interest in it.

Q.—State Mrs. Bennett's general conduct towards the Doctor? A.—The Doctor came into his chamber one day and opened his drawer; he said she had better lay aside her novel and see to his clothes; he said none of his clothes were in repair; there wasn't a shirt there he could put on him; I don't know that she gave him one look or one word; she did nothing to assist him; her general conduct towards him was cold and indifferent; the first time I went to the house Mrs. Bennett commenced her complaints against the Doctor; she said he troubled her in every way; that he did not allow her help enough; that he annoyed her help in every way when she had help; I saw no proof of these facts while I was there; she had a good woman in the kitchen beside myself; there were none in the family but the Doctor, Mrs. Bennett, and the children.

Q.—Do you remember anything she said about wearing mourning at her marriage? A.—Yes; she said she wore a black dress at church on account of being disappointed in the one she wanted.

Here the witness was given over for cross-examination, when she said:

There is one other circumstance I would like to state. The Doctor came up one day and wished me to help him in putting up a blind; all he wanted me to do was to put it on the hook; he lost his balance, and I put out my hand to catch him and strained my stomach; I said to the woman in the kitchen I would suffer for it, and the second night after I was spitting blood; I told it to Mrs. Bennett, and she canted her head as if she did not believe me; I told her if she disbelieved me I would show her my night-dress with the blood on it; she tossed her head with one of her haughty airs, and said, "No matter;" I went to church next day, and did not feel so bad; on Monday morning I went through the chamber work and told her I would have to leave; I went to the Doctor and endeavored to tell him as well as I could why there had been trouble in the kitchen; I told him I could not stay because I felt as though she had given the Doctor wrong ideas respecting me, as she was the one who annoyed the girls and not him.

Cross-examined by Judge Blackman—I cannot say whether it was eight days or one week I stayed with the Doctor; it was four years ago, I think, last September; Mrs. Bennett called at our house to get some flowers in July, 1854; I never saw her before that, and never had any interview between the time she came for the flowers and the time I went to her as nurse.

Q.—As to moving that window-blind, where did it belong? A.—To the north side, the addition to the chamber where I slept; it was to be put up to keep out the moonlight from me; the Doctor was outside the house on a mat; I don't know whether I assisted in transferring a child's crib from one room to another; I know it was brought into my room; it was brought down the stairs and had to be got in at the window; it was so wide it would not pass through the door; it was either brought up by the Doctor on a ladder or drawn up on a rope; I was round there at the time; I don't know whether I helped to move it or not; I have known things of more consequence than that; I would rather let it drop; I put it beside my bed, lifted one child into my bed, and put the baby into the crib, and a beautiful little babe it was; I did not injure myself in any way by assisting in moving in the crib; the Doctor treated me with great kindness; Mrs. Bennett made me her *confidante* the very first day I went there; she began by talking of having lost her child; she said no more about it to me than the procuring of the medicines; I have not spoken with Mrs. Bennett since I left; I have spoken of these things to my three sisters, to Mr. Sandford and to Mr. Watrous; last Summer I was out in my yard, and I saw the Doctor pass and hang off as if I were his enemy, like others around him; he at last came up and took me by the hand, with tears in his eyes, and asked me if I knew his trouble: I told him I did, and felt sympathy for him; I saw him several times after; what I had to say was written down in my house by Mr. Hammond and Mr. Sandford; it was not all written down at first; there have been a few additions made to it since; Mrs. Bennett did not tell me not to tell the Doctor what she said to me; she never cautioned me against speaking of it to the Doctor; she did not say she wished me to keep her story about the abortion to myself; she made me her *confidante* and told me her troubles; the next thing she told me was of her going to the lawyer to get a divorce because she was not allowed to put on the fire in the keeping-room; the way my mind was impressed was that she was in the habit of running to the lawyer every day with complaints, but as none were sufficient they advised her to have patience; the first day she was confined to bed and was talking to me all the day; I can say safely that I avoided her language; I believed the Doctor was a good man and that she was an undutiful woman; I thought within myself that it was not wise for Mrs. Bennett to go down stairs the day she lit the fire in the keeping-room, though she bore it pretty well; I should not wonder if the Dr. was inspired in that respect; he and I have had some conversation as to the subject of inspiration; I believe that people on this earth now are inspired and are just as good as people who lived in the old times; he did not think so; I candidly think he has been a Joseph; he has behaved as one in my opinion; he suffered everything; I believe the Doctor is a very chaste man; I should never be afraid to ride with him or go into a private room with him; I can't say what were the names of the books Mrs. Bennett read; I never engaged in such folly; when I read it is something sound [laughter;] I feel sorry for her because she will yet suffer the consequences of her sins; Mrs. Bennett paid me $1 50 for the week I was there and I didn't think it was enough; I received no other money from the Doctor but for strawberries and roots which I sold him; I got thirty cents to come here, from Mr. Sandford.

TESTIMONY FROM MRS. BENNETT'S SERVANT.

Lydia Augusta Smith, a very self-possessed colored damsel, testified that she lived nearly two months with Dr. Bennett in Brown-street; he gave her $5 a month for cooking and washing and seventy-five cents a dozen for pasting images on his boxes; she did the boxes when the child was asleep; the house was always well provided; I remember one time, she said, when the Doctor and Mrs. Bennett had a dispute at the tea-table; Mrs Bennett took the tray and all the food from the table, set it down on the floor, and sat down beside it; a married gentleman, an artist, whose wife was lying sick at the time with consumption, called very frequently to see Mrs. Bennett; there was another gentleman, a psychologist, who called often to see her also.

Cross-examined by Judge Blackman—The psychologist came to see Mrs. Bennett, but he performed on the Doctor; he gave him things to hold in his hand to cure his deafness; he made the Doctor stupid; he (the Doctor) did not seem to have his senses [laughter]; he did not seem to have his natural capacities [great laughter]; the psychologist called several times to see the Doctor; he never operated on Mrs. Bennett; I never saw anything improper between him and Mrs. Bennett; the name of the sick lady was Benton; I suppose you will find the residence in the directory—[Laughter]—no, I mistook you, it was Hine; she lived in State-street; I went with Mrs. Bennett to call on Mrs. Hine; Mr. Hine is the gentleman who painted Mrs. Bennett's portrait and the children's; Mrs. Bennett's sister lived in William-street then; when Mrs. Bennett took the waiter and the food from the table and set it on the floor, I can't recollect the cause of the dispute that led to that; Mrs. Bennett charged me with stealing her jewelry; it was a small linked gold chain, old-fashioned, that she lost; the loss was not advertised in the papers; I can read and did not see it in the papers; I never heard that it was found; I did not leave her employ till she slammed the door in my face; that was the same night she charged me with the theft; Constable Nevilles went with me to the house with a writ, and got me my clothes and wages; I never saw Mrs. Bennett since; when I engaged with the Doctor I was to cook and wash and do the housework; nothing was then said of nursing the baby; he told me he would give me 75 cents a dozen for putting the images on the pill-boxes; I could do two dozen in an evening; I had to paste the image and *subscription* along the side of the box; it was no temptation to do a little pill-box work in the daytime; I always did my housework first.

Q.—When you went back to Dr. Bennett's with Constable Nevilles, did you say she had better keep her tongue oiled, as you did not fear man, God, or the Devil? A.—No; I did not say anything at all; I don't take the name of God in vain; He is all the friend I have got in this world.

Q.—And I suppose you cultivate His acquaintance? A.—Yes; I am one of his family. [Laughter.]

Mrs. Charles Coutts testified that she lived for six months in Dow-street, near the Doctor's house in George-street, and that she recollected hearing Mrs. Bennett use abusive language towards the Doctor, in the office, though she could not recall the words or terms the lady employed; she heard Mrs. Bennett come into the office, and heard the type fly as if they were being scattered, though she did not see Mrs. B. scatter them; she knew by her (Mrs. B.'s) voice that she was angry; the Doctor came in while she was there, and she heard Mrs. B. accuse him of interfering in her affairs; when they were preparing to leave for Cuba, witness received the impression, from what she heard Mrs. Bennett say, that she (Mrs. B.) would not go to Cuba if she thought he (Dr. B.) would come back alive. [The rest of the witness' direct evidence was of little importance, the main facts elicited being a difficulty about clams, and an application, on the part of Mrs. Bennett, to witness, to take a caster and cake-basket, and preserve them for her, when the Doctor was going to break up house.]

On her cross-examination, the witness said that Mrs. Sandford (wife of the Respondent's legal agent) came to her and told her that Mrs. Bennett wished her to take charge of the things mentioned, as she (Mrs. Sandford) was going into the country; witness has been in Dr. Bennett's employment for the last four years; is in his employment now; works in his house in Dow-street; pastes the pill-boxes; another young woman is employed in the same way; an Irishman named Patrick Dunn makes the pills; half the day is spent in printing; Mr. Hammond is engaged in printing, part of the time; don't know what he does, the remaining part of the day; her husband is the Doctor's traveling agent; he began about two years ago; the Doctor makes consignments of pills to mercantile houses almost every day.

Henry Plumb, of the late firm of Blakeslee & Plumb, testified that after Doctor and Mrs. Bennett had returned from Cuba the former called and said that he wished to pay seventy-five dollars that Mrs. Bennett said she owed there; Mrs. Bennett owed nothing there at the time. Witness further testified that he saw the money afterwards given by Mr. Blakeslee to Mrs. Bennett, when she called for it; he presented a receipt and requested her to sign it, which she used to do; she said she did not wish to sign such a paper as that, as if he died she did not know into whose hands it would fall. Witness knew letters to come to Mr. Blakeslee's care for Mrs. Bennett; they came irregularly; one or two a week on an average; perhaps more; thinks he has delivered those letters himself to the servant, sometimes when Mr. Blakeslee was absent; they continued to be sent during the whole time they were in business, from 1855 to 1857.

Cross-examined—It was an Irish girl who came for the letters; I don't know her name; never heard any reason alleged for having had those letters sent to the care of Mr. Blakeslee; never heard Mrs. Bennett say that all letters to her, if delivered at the house, would be opened by the Doctor; there never was any concealment about them; some bore the New-York postmark; all of them did not; I never knew of Doctor Bennett having given orders prohibiting her having credit with our firm; neither did I ever hear of her having had a consultation with a lawyer as to the course to be taken in the event of Dr. Bennett refusing to supply her with the necessities of life.

Adjourned till Thursday morning at 9 o'clock.

THIRTEENTH DAY.

Mrs. Martha North lived six weeks in the family of Dr. Bennett, in 1855, immediately preceding their departure for Cuba; while there she never saw opium in the house, nor ever had it; she presumed her position was that of housekeeper: while she was there she never saw anything in Dr. Bennett's conduct towards his wife and children but what became a kind and affectionate husband and a kind and indulgent father—more so than fathers in general; Mrs. Bennett, on the contrary, treated the Doctor with disrespect and neglect; she did not seem so anxious for a bill (of divorce) as to get rid of him; before starting for Cuba, she told me that she would not go, if she thought the Doctor would ever come back alive; before I took my things off she wanted me to do what she used to do, and if that pleased her it was sufficient; as for the Doctor, I need not try to please him, for if I did I couldn't; she told me she married him for his money; I think she said to me that she disliked the Doctor because of his deafness and his being much older; she once called him "that old devil;" she said to me she wanted to get a bill, and told me, "I would give anything if I could get the Doctor to do something that would enable me to get a bill;" she said if she could get rid of the Doctor she could be married in six weeks; she said she could have Horace Smith or Harry Sheldon, and she would keep the children, and live in that house in George-street; she asked me my opinion of Horace Smith, and said she loved him, and the Doctor could not blame her if she did; I asked her how she became acquainted with him; she said it was by going out riding on horseback with him; one day the Doctor and wife had called on the children where they were boarding, when preparing to leave for Cuba; a gentleman came to the door and asked for Mrs. Bennett; I told him that she had gone to see the children where they were boarding; he told me to inform her that Mr. Smith had called, and that he would see her before he went away; I related this circumstance in the Doctor's presence on their return; the Doctor asked me the color of his hair and complexion; I told him as near as I could; she said to me, "Why did you tell the Doctor? he will know that is Mr. Smith from New-York;" she was displeased; I remember being present at a conversation between Mrs. Bennett and Mrs. McCarthy in reference to their voyage to Cuba; Mrs. B. was at the store on business and said to Mrs. McCarthy how poor the Doctor's health was, and doubted whether he should ever return; she remarked she would not be sorry if he died, and if he did she would not go into mourning for him; both she and the Doctor wanted me to go to Cuba with them; in the first place I engaged to go, but when I saw how anxious Mrs. Bennett was to get rid of the Doctor I gave up going; I felt she was so anxious to get rid of him that she might do something on him which might be laid upon me, and that is the only thing that prevented me from going.

Q.—Can you state anything in reference to Mrs. Bennett sending a girl into the Doctor's room while he was bathing? A.—She told me she had sent in Phebe and he sent her out; that she sent the girl back again, and then she stayed and peeped through the key-hole to see if the Doctor would take any advantage of the girl; another time she said she left Phebe and the Doctor, and the two children, in the large front chamber over the sitting room, and made them believe she was going to church; that she hid herself in the little room she called her study, over the hall: heard Phebe hollow, "Doctor, let me alone;" that she went to the door and opened it suddenly upon them, but saw nothing improper; she then said to me, she had sent Phebe into the room several times, but never could get the Doctor to do anything that was not right; she said also she had a young lady come up from New-York; I think she said her name was Sarah Newman, and she got her to go into the sitting room where the Doctor was, while she (Mrs. Bennett) went round with another person to the bay window to watch whether the Doctor would do anything that was wrong; she said he did not speak to her, but the thundering old fool got up, went to the window and whistled. [laughter;] she gave me to understand that Sarah Newman was not a respectable girl; she says to me and smiles, "She is a New-York character;" she brought her there on purpose for the Doctor.

Q.—Do you remember anything Mrs. Bennett said to you about the sacrament? A.—She went to church one Sabbath and was gone for about two hours after the church was out; when she returned the Doctor says, "Where have you been? she says, "I stayed for communion;" I was changing little Ella's clothes, and the girl says in her mother's presence, "Oh, what a lie mother tells—she rode all over town and out of town?" she said "Ella, don't you tell Papa;" she said she went up to the music-teacher she had at that time, and brought him home with her; she went to the church where he played, and, after the service, got him, rode with him round town, and then brought him home; she did bring the music teacher home; I think his name was Warren—[*Mrs. Bennett*—Wehner]—yes, Wehner; Mrs. Bennett would always say to me in the children's presence, and Ella would say to me "I hate papa!" I told her it was wrong to hate papa, and asked her why she did; she says, "Because mamma did;" Mrs. Bennett talked against the Doctor in the children's presence, and tried to prevent them from going with him when he wanted to go out anywhere; I have heard her wish him dead a great many times; she said he was not fit to be a married man; she had had nothing to do with him for three months; she never took any care of the house or the children: she would just dress and go and receive company; she never put a thimble on her finger, or did any kind of work while I was there; she would not even take care of her own room; when I went there her children's wardrobe was neglected; the second day after I went there I went to fixing up the children's clothes; I think they did not have one whole pair of cotton stockings, the straps were off their waists, and their whole wardrobe was much neglected; the Doctor slept with the children and took care of them all the time I was there; he said he did not like to have them sleep alone, lest they should get the clothes off.

Q.—State how many times Mrs. Bennett went to New-York while you were there? A.—I think she went four or five times in that six weeks; she says to me in this way, "We have an aunt living in New-York; she is the Doctor's aunt;" she had been talking at this time of getting a bill; this was after their return from Cuba; I asked her, "Can you get a bill?" "Yes," says she, "he has an aunt in New-York who is more a friend to me than to the Doctor, and she will help me out of anything or to do anything;" she said she (Mrs. B.) could do anything with the Doctor or make him believe anything; in that connection she said she had got the Doctor to sign the property over to her on account of the fuss between Phebe and the Doctor; she said she knew the Doctor had never done anything that was wrong, but she got the property on that account; she said she could get a bill on account of the fuss between him and Phebe, and made him believe she could and would get a bill, and on that account she got him to sign over the property to her; she said the reason why she did not allow the Doctor to sleep with her was that she thought he would go elsewhere; that seemed to be the most of her desire; I have been in a great many families and I never was in one better provided for in food, drink, clothing, and everything belonging to a house that money could buy; she bought a *moire antique* dress, with a dark and green stripe; which, when finished, cost her, she said, $125; the trimmings for the bottom of the basque and sleeve cost, she said, $20; the buttons for the moire antique basque costs, he said, $18 for the set, and those for a satin basque cost $16; she had several pieces of velvet ribbon which I was putting on the bottom of her dress and on the flounces; it was about half an inch wide, and there were twelve yards; the Doctor came along and asked her, "Mary, how much did you pay for that?" she said the piece cost 25 cents; I knew it could not be bought for less than 50 cents or 75 cents a yard; I says, "Mary, what is that?" "Oh," says she, "that's the way I do; I never let him know what anything costs;" the Doctor was sick once when I was there a week, and Mrs. Mary Hoskiss, (wife of Wm. J. Hoskiss,) of Derby, sent her card, saying she would call and spend the day; Mrs. Bennett came down stairs, told me to go up in the carriage, and make it as plain to Mrs. Hoskiss as she could that she could not have her and her two children, the Doctor was so sick; she came afterwards and staid a day or two.

Q.—If you know anything about the water-pipes and faucets in the house in George-street, state it. A.—I know the faucet gave way in the cistern in the garrett, and the water all ran away into the water-pipe; the Doctor sent for a man to fix it; it made no difference; it was just as bad afterwards; then he said he would have to stop up the pipes; there was no water then till they went away, and that is the reason it was stopped; I told Mrs. Bennett that the Doctor said wood must not be burned in the grate, because it smoked; nothing could be burned there but coal.

Q.—State anything more that occurs to you. A.—Mrs. Bennett came to me not over 48 hours before they went to Cuba; she says to me, "I told the Doctor I had borrowed $5 in money from you, and I have got the money from him to pay you; If he comes and asks you if you lent me $5, I want you to tell him that you did;" I says, "Mrs. Bennett, I can't do it;" she says, "Wouldn't you tell the Doctor you lent me that money?" I says, "No; I would not tell a falsehood for you to the Doctor for all New-Haven;" I never lent her any money, and she never asked me for any; she used to take money from the Doctor's pocket-book when he would change his clothes, and she had an opportunity; I saw her do it, and she told me she did it.

Cross-examined.—I have given my deposition in this case; I think it was on the 1st of July last I gave it; I have thought since of a great many things at that time, and thought of them at the time, but I was so weak then I did not give them in; I never recollect saying I knew nothing against Mrs. Bennett; I have had a conversation with her since this petition was brought; she came to my house; she asked me questions entirely contrary from what questions should be to be answered right; I answered just as she asked me; there was another lady with her; I should think probably she was there an hour; the physician was in the house at the time; I don't recollect saying at that time that I knew nothing against her; I said I did not remember enough to do either one of them any good; I said that in presence of the lady Mrs. B. Brought with her; I was very weak and sick at the time she called; I asked her if she had any idea of subpœnaing me, and she said she had not; I did not want my mind troubled with it, and did not try to think of it; I told her I had not seen the Doctor or Mrs. Sandford then; neither had I; I have seen them frequently since on the subject of this divorce case; I never talked much to the Doctor, it affected my lungs so much; I don't think Mr. Sandford wrote down my answers; it is not a year since he called on me the first time, and I have seen him four or five times since.

Q.—Did you think that the facts you have testified to here would not be important on this divorce case? A.—I felt it a duty to the public to come here and state the truth, and stand up for truth and justice; I did not remember these things when Mrs. Bennett called, but she put questions, asking me did not the Doctor do so and so, when I knew the contrary, and that brought the facts to my mind.

Q.—Do you maintain yourself by your own labor? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you received any money from George Bennett? A.—If you mean to ask me whether he gave me any money to come to Court, ask the question right out, and I say I have not.

[Question repeated.] A.—I have not, except that Dr. Bennett has had little things cooked up and sent in to me, and sometimes has given me a little money.

Q.—Did he send you money, give it, or do both? A.—At the time when Dr. Bennett commenced sending in those little things, I was very sick and weak and he thought I was going forward to swear against him at the time; his wife told him that I was going to; I think he did not call till it got to be quite warm weather; he sent those things by little girls.

Q.—How did you know Dr. B. thought you were going to swear against him, if he did not call on you? A.—Mr. Sandford called on me and says, "The Doctor thinks you are going forward to testify against him:" "Why," says I, "I have no idea of ever going to Court at all;" Dr. Bennett sent the things in by the little girls before ever Mr. Sandford called.

Q.—How then, if Bennett did not call upon you, did you know that he thought you were going to testify against him? A.—I did not know, except Mr. Sandford called and told me.

Q.—How did Dr. Bennett know that you were sick and in want of things? A.—His wife told him.

Q.—How do you know that? A.—Mr. Sandford told me that she told the Doctor I was sick and wanted little things.

Q.—Had Mrs. Bennett called upon you while you were sick, and before the little things were sent? A.—She did.

Q.—Where? A.—In No. 72 Olive-street.

Q.—Did she call more than once? A.—She did not.

Q.—Who called with her, if any one? A.—I forget the lady's name; she was a stranger to me, and I do not know her.

Q.—You have intimated you have received money from Dr. Bennett? A.—Yes; small sums; he did not send it; he brought it himself to my residence.

Q.—State as nearly as you can the number of times Dr. B. has brought you money? A.—I could not; sometimes he would give me 12½c., and sometimes, though rarely, he has given me a quarter of a dollar to buy some little trifles I needed; he has never brought me any medicine of any kind; I recollect he once brought a box of pills for a lady down stairs, and left them with me to give to her, and I gave them to her.

Q.—Have you ever been to ride with Dr. Bennett? A.—I have, twice; I don't recollect the time; it was in this past Summer; he took me up as far as John G. North's; I did not get out of the carriage; only rode up and back; once he took me to my daughter's house in George-street; I don't recollect of ever riding with him more than twice in the last twelvemonth; I have rode in his carriage, and I presume with his horse; I asked no questions; I don't know the driver's name more than that it was John; I asked the Doctor, when he had his horses up and carriage, whether he would not take me out to ride with him; he said he would, and that he would send his teamster to take me out when it was pleasant; I cannot tell how many times this occurred; four or five; it might not be over three; it did not agree with me to ride; I have been out twice this Fall with the driver.

Q.—Have you ever received any calls from Dr. Bennett while in New York? A.—I never have; he never called to see me in any other sickness than that you refer to; it is a year ago last October since I have taken sick.

Q.—Have you ever said that you received a call from Mrs. Bennett, and that she was a real nice woman, and that Dr. Bennett abused her? A.—I never made such a reply to any one; I don't recollect that I ever made that remark to anybody.

Q.—Did you ever say so to your nephew, John G. North? A.—I never did.

Q.—Or anything like it? A.—He may have said so; I never recollect making any such remark to anybody.

Q.—Did you ever have any conversation with any one while living with Dr. Bennett's on the subject of smoking opium? A.—I never did, and never heard of it till I saw it in Mrs. Bennett's testimony; I never recollect having made any remark to any one that Mrs. Bennett would discharge me if she knew I smoked opium.

Q.—Who took care of the children? A.—None when I was there, but me and the Doctor; I never saw any person want so much to get rid of another as she seemed to get rid of the Doctor.

Q.—Did you ever have any basket or baskets of provisions sent to you by Dr. Bennett, from Benham's in State-street? A.—Never.

Q.—Do you recollect how old was the man who called to inquire for Mrs. Bennett when she and the Doctor were out seeing the children? A.—I do not; it was in the evening when he called; I did not pay attention enough to see how old he was; I did not look at him; just cast my eye on him.

Q.—Did you not look enough at him to give a description of his hair and complexion? A.—I did.

Q.—Do you know Sylvester Smith, the leather dealer? A.—I do not.

Q.—Do you mean to have the Court understand that when Mrs. Bennett told you she caught Mr. Bennett and Phebe in the room alone, that she discovered nothing wrong? A.—I did not say they were alone; I said the children went up stairs.

Recess till 2 o'clock.

Gold Mines on the Plate.

The London *Times*, in its city article, has the following information in regard to the gold placers of San Luis:

"It appears that the recent advices from the River Plate regarding the gold discoveries were wrong in describing them as situated in the province of Buenos Ayres. Neither is the knowledge of them now obtained for the first time. They are in the province of San Luis, which is one of the States that constitute the Argentine Confederation, and have been worked by the natives in an imperfect manner for several years. There seems little doubt, however, that they are of great extent, and might be very productive, and also that from the proximity of San Luis to Buenos Ayres their development would greatly benefit the latter province. San Luis lies between Cordova, San Juan, Mendoza, and Buenos Ayres, from which last it is separated by a desert. The inhabited portion of the province consists of two grand divisions; the first to the north of the capital city of the same name and the road leading to Chili between the rivers Desaguadero and Quinto and the mountains bordering them, the Carolina on the west, and the Varela on the east. This district is alternately flat and mountainous, containing woods, lakes and rivers, and the soil is much varied, having mines of gold, copper, silver, lead, iron, &c. The second division is to the south and south-east of the city of San Louis, approaching from the river Quinto, and is mostly an immense prairie, where formerly millions of cattle used to graze, which have since become the prey of the Indians of the desert. Since 1852, however, the invasions having ceased, and the frontier being better defended, it is again beginning to be re-peopled with establishments for herds. To the north stretch the mountains of Carolina, which have given their names to the gold mines. Over an extent of 20 leagues to the north and south, and six to the east and west, are found auriferous earths, to the south in the valleys forming the river Quinto, and to the north in the mountains of Carolina. The richest valleys are Ronda, Arenilla and Durazno. About six hundred persons—men, women and children—are employed in seeking for gold, but they are totally without energy, and use only the most imperfect means. At certain seasons they dig up the earth and wash it in wooden bowls, and in this feeble and desultory manner annually find from 4,500 to 5,000 ounces. None of them dream of making a fortune or even a competency. In fact they hardly take the trouble to find enough for their maintenance and clothing. The copper and silver lead mines of San Luis have been worked ever since the Spanish domination, and have recently undergone exploration. Those of San Barbouz and San Francisco are said to give from 15 to 30 per cent. of copper, and those of San Juan from 10 to 15 marcs of silver per 5,000 pounds of mineral.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Vice-Regents of the Mount Vernon Association have been appointed for twenty-one States, and all of them are zealously at work collecting funds. Each Vice-Regent, on entering upon her duties, puts forth an appeal to the State over which she presides.

Our exchanges, from the mountain sections of Western Pennsylvania, bring accounts of the killing of bear, deer, wild turkeys, and such like heavy game; with occasionally an eagle, crane, owl, or other rare bird, captured by some expert marksman.

Mr. John H. Brownson, son of Orestes A. Brownson, was accidentally killed at St. Paul's, Minnesota, Dec. 3, by falling from the second story of his dwelling, while in a fit of somnambulism. He was a lawyer, practising in St. Paul's.

The recruiting station in New-Haven is to be broken up, with a number of others at important points. The different regiments of the Army are now nearly full, and applications are made faster than the Government wants to enlist.

Miss Abbie Summers, of Livonia, Livingston County, N. Y., connected with the Female College at Oberlin, was burned to death on Friday, Dec. 3, by the explosion of a fluid lamp which she attempted to fill when lighted.

The recent discharge of the stone and marble cutters engaged in the construction of the extension of the Post-Office building, at Washington, was rendered necessary by the entire exhaustion of the appropriation to that end.

The recent fire at Woodville, Mississippi, destroyed property to the amount of $75,000. The stores on "Boston Row" were consumed.

Alexander Robinson has been sentenced to death at Newcastle, Del., for a rape on Jane Norris. The day of execution is fixed for Friday, Feb. 11.

At Avon, Livingston Co., N. Y., Dec. 12, an extensive range of barns and out-houses, owned by Jeptha Wilbur, were burned, with heavy loss.

OBITUARY.

BENJAMIN LETT, the man who was convicted about twenty years since of blowing up the Brock monument at Queenstown Heights, but escaped as he was being taken to prison, died in Milwaukee, a few days since, from the effects of poison, as is supposed. A few weeks ago, he started on a trading voyage to Mackinaw, in company with a man named WILSON, and arrived there and sold his goods, but was soon after taken violently ill, and taken back to Milwaukee speechless, and after a few days of suffering, he expired. WILSON has been arrested, on strong suspicion of having been the cause of his death.

Declination of one of Gov. Morgan's Staff.

Dr. L. B. HERRICK, who was designated by the Governor elect as Surgeon-General upon his Staff, publishes in the Albany *Atlas & Argus* a declination of that office. He makes the following statement: "Having been wantonly assailed in a leading Press in this city, and learning from a mutual friend that representations have been made to you, designed and calculated to excite professional prejudices, I have determined to disembarrass the question by declining the appointment of Surgeon-General which *you* so kindly tendered me.

In thus voluntarily becoming the victim of professional rivalry and political rancor, it is due to myself to say, that in formerly devoting myself especially to a department of medicine which every member of our profession practices, I did so not as an empiric but as a regularly educated physician. * * * In declining the commission with which *you* designed to honor me, I beg *you* to accept the assurances of my personal and political regard.

Very respectfully, &c.,
Your most obedient servant,
L. B. HERRICK.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 16, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows: 127 bbls. Ashes, 2,244 bbls. Flour, 285 bags Oats, 280 bags Malt, 3,829 pkgs. Provisions, and 531 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in moderate request at steady rates. Pots, $5 50; Pearls, $5 75, ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 200 bags Java at 14c.; 150 bags Laguayra, part at 11⅝c.@11⅞c.; 650 bags Rio at 10⅛c.; and, by auction, 388 bags damaged Rio at 6¾c.@9c. ℘ lb.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 1,500 bales at uniform prices.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ℘ lb	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅝
Middling, ℘ lb	12	12	12⅛	12¼
Middling Fair, ℘ lb	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅞

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is somewhat brisker for State and Western Flour, prices of which exhibit increased firmness. Sales, to-day, 11,250 bbls.

Unsound State, ℘ bbl	$3 60@ 4 20
Superfine State	4 20@ 4 50
Extra State	4 90@ 5 15
Superfine Western	4 30@ 4 70
Fancy Ohio	4 80@ 4 90
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 85@ 6 50
Extra Ohio	5 30@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 30@ 5 50
Extra Genesee	5 65@ 7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 75@ 8 50

Canadian is in request at strengthening rates; sales 600 bbls., at $6 20@$6 25 for low to choice extra, ℘ bbl. Southern continues in moderate demand at old figures; sales 1,150 bbls., at $4 80@$5 40 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 50@$8 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is selling slowly at $3 25@$4 10 for fine to superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is depressed at $3 40@$3 50 for Jersey, and $4@$4 15 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $2 37½@$2 75 ℘ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—Sales to-day 2,000 boxes Raisins, including Layer at $2 60, and Bunch at $2 05@$2 10 ℘ whole box.

GRAIN—Wheat is in slack demand at languid prices. Sales of small lots of White Southern at $1 37½@$1 40; red Southern at $1 15; mixed Western at $1 15@$1 17; and Chicago Spring on private terms. Corn is depressed and declining. Sales 13,000 bushels, at 75c.@76c. for Mixed Western; 73c. for new white Southern; and 75c.@76c. for new yellow do. About 1,500 bushels Rye brought 78c. Barley is unaltered. Oats are moderately inquired for at former quotations. Canada at 54c.@55½c.; Western, 52½c.@55c.; State, 48c.@50c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania 45c.@48c. ℘ bushel.

Shipments of Breadstuffs from Milwaukee during each of the last two seasons.

	1857.	1858.
Flour, bbls	228,447	273,975
Wheat, bushels	2,693,311	3,913,606
Oats, bushels	—	645,283

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Ogdensburgh, N. Y., from the opening of Navigation to Dec. 8.

Flour, bbls	381,624	Oats, bushels	44,126
Wheat, bu	790,178	Barley, bushels	2,732
Corn, bushels	720,236	Peas	1,200

Flour and Grain in Store at Chicago, Dec. 11.

Wheat, Spring, bush.	150,978	Flour, bbls	3,727
Wheat, Red, bush	99,539	Corn, bush	10,234
Wheat, White, bush	11,510	Oats, bush	99,916
Barley, bush	71,205	Rye, bush	980

HAY—Prices are sustained, but the demand is limited. Shipping lots, 55c.@65c.; lots for local use, 70c.@80c., ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in moderate request at steady rates.

IRON—Is quiet at old figures.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day: 470 bbls. New-Orleans, at 35c.@36c.; and 465 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, part at 24c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar, and Crude Turpentine, are quiet. 300 bbls. Spirits Turpentine changed hands at 48½@49c. ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is more sought after, chiefly for future delivery, at firmer prices: sales 2,300 bbls., in lots, at $17 50 for old Mess; $17 75@$17 80 for new Mess; $13 50@$13 75 for Prime; and $13 50 for 1,500 bbls. Prime, deliverable in March, April and May, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats continue in demand, including Hams at 9¼c.@9½c.; Sides, 8⅛c.; and Shoulders at 6¼c.@6½c. ℘ lb. Bacon is inactive at 8⅞c. for short-ribbed to 13c. for clear, smoked Middles, ℘ lb. Lard is depressed and declining; sales 1,400 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 10⅞c.@11c., here; 11½c. deliverable in March, and 11¾c., in March and April, ℘ bbl. Beef is quiet, at former quotations: sales, to-day, 280 bbls., in lots, at $8 50@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $10 50@$11 50 for extra do.; $7 50@$9 for Country Mess; $6@$6 50 for do., Prime, ℘ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $16@$18 ℘ tc. Beef Hams, $13@$15 ℘ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand, at 12c.@19c. for Ohio; 16c.@22c. for common to good State, and 23c.@26c. for prime to choice State, ℘ lb. Cheese is salable and steady, at 8c.@9½c. ℘ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported of only small lots, at $3@$3 75 ℘ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The demand has been good, and sales have been made of 670 hhds., including 250 hhds. New-Orleans, at 6¾c.@7¾c.; 236 hhds. Cuba, at 6¼c.@6¾c.; and 184 hhds. Porto Rico, within a range of from 6½c.@7¾c. Also, 587 boxes Havana, at 6¼c.@8c.; and 3,000 bags Bahia on private terms. Messrs. POND & SAGE, estimate the stock in first hands, this morning, thus:

	Hhds.		Hhds.
Cuba	9,540	Porto Rico	1,405
English Island	355	Melado	845
New-Orleans	1,600		
Total			13,745
Total, boxes			17,903
Total, bags			10,000

There were also sold, by auction, to-day, 712 hhds. New-Orleans, at $6 75@$7 81 ℘ 100 lbs.

WHISKY—Sales 300 bbls. at 25½c.@26c.; and 50 hhds. Drudge at 25c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 100 tcs. Beef, by steamer, at 5s.; 10 boxes Bacon, also by steamer, at 30s.; 20 boxes Bacon at 17s. 6d.; and 500 Oars at ¾ ℘ foot. For London, 100 tcs. Navy Beef, at 5s. 9d.; 100 bbls. do. at 4s. 3d.; 100 boxes Tobacco on private terms; and 600 Oars at ⅜. For Bremen, 200 bbls. Shoe Pegs at 2s. 6d.; and 50 tons Measurement Goods at 25s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A TRIP TO EUROPE AND BACK FOR $25.
VISITING ALL THE IMPORTANT PLACES.

Let any one step in at APPLETON'S, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, and he can, without risk or danger, see Europe, its Capitals, Mountains, Lakes and Rivers; its Cathedrals, Palaces and Ruins. From Europe he can proceed to Egypt, Syria, Palestine and Turkey, seeing all that is worthy to be seen; and in another moment be at Paris, London or Edinburg, without extra expense; and should he avail himself of the large stock and low prices to be found at APPLETON'S, he may renew this enjoyment every day in the year.

The effect of the Stereoscope is marvellously real. Every object is reproduced in its exact proportions, and all things retain their relative distances; the mountains reach up into the clouds, the rivers wind along for miles. Family Groups, of any number, taken for the Stereoscope in beautiful style.

A large assortment for sale to dealers at very moderate terms. D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

WHOOPING COUGH REMEDY.

This most distressing complaint, now so prevalent among children, and which has so long baffled the skill of the best physicians, can be speedily and thoroughly cured by the use of a very simple remedy. This remedy may be found in the JOHN B. REY'S HOOPELAKA, a preparation long known in some parts of Europe, but now first offered to the American public. It is simple in its application but certain in its effects, and will cure without fail the most desperate and malignant case of whooping cough in from four to six days. For sale at No. 102 Front-st., New-York.

CHAMPION SEWING MACHINE ONLY $5.
THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE AGE!
A PRACTICAL FAMILY SEWING MACHINE FOR $5.
Office No. 385 Broadway.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank-Book Manufacturers,
No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

THE HARRISBURG DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, published by GEO. BERGNER & CO., has the largest circulation, as it publishes the List of Letters by authority, and is, therefore, the best advertising medium. Subscriptions and Advertisements solicited. S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., Agents.

PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS, MERCHANTS and others, can have circulars or wrappers, addressed and mailed quickly and cheaply by one who has large experience in this business, by addressing Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—DELIVERABLE IN JANUARY, A high-pressure steam engine, built at the Novelty Works, 12 inch cylinder, 4 feet stroke, in perfect running order. It can be seen working at Nos. 261 and 263 Water-st. T. O. LEROY & CO.

FOR SALE—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES, from the commencement, September, 1851, to day of sale, substantially bound in twelve volumes, up to Oct. 1, 1858. Price very low. Address T. B. PUGH, No. 615 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia.

PARIS-MADE TRAVELING AND SHOPPING Bags for ladies; a beautiful and useful article for holiday presents. JOHN CATTNACH, Trunk Manufacturer and Importer, No. 86 Broadway, cor. of Wall-st.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, those $3 50 double-sole Peg Boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

CARD ENGRAVING.—AT EVERDELL'S, WEDDING CARDS, &c.—These celebrated Cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had Broadway, corner Duane-st. Established 1840. Orders by mail solicited.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Ravels and Yrca Mathias.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—The Bonnie Fish Wife.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Merchant of Venice.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—Uncle Tom's Cabin—A Page of History.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Woman of the World—Pirate's Legacy—Lovers in the Dark.

BOWERY THEATRE—Richard Hoffman—Rolfe.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Sands, Nathan's & Co.'s Troupe of American, French and German Artists.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Zavistowski's Juvenile Ballet and Pantomimic Troupe.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Banvard's Destruction of Jerusalem.

FLORENTINE GALLERY—Classical Statuetic Paintings.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3 P.M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A.M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad	5½ A.M. and 3 P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail	7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A.M. and 1½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	3 P.M.

The Overland Mail for California, leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails, by the *City of Washington*, hence for Liverpool, will close, at the New-York Post-office, to-morrow, Dec. 18, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

The Mails for the Isthmus, the Western Coast of South America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, to go by the *Moses Taylor*, on Monday, Dec. 20, at 2 P. M., will close at the New-York Post-Office at 1 P. M. of that day.

The European mails by the *Persia*, hence for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-Office on Wednesday, Dec. 22, at — A. M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Royal Mail steamship *Arabia*, from Liverpool on the morning of the 4th inst., with one week's later advices, arrived at Halifax at 10 o'clock last night, and a summary of her news will be found elsewhere in this morning's Times. The most important intelligence by this arrival is the assurance of the safety of the steamship *Indian Empire*, which had been given up as lost. She reached Broadhaven on the 26th ult., all well on board, but with her fuel exhausted, and a portion of her cargo and wooden-work consumed. She was also short of provisions. She had been lying to for a week within a day or two's steaming for Galway, during which time she had encountered two furious storms. Our commercial advices report extreme dullness in Breadstuffs and Provisions.

Washington news this morning will be found very interesting. An important dispatch from Mr. Dodge, our Minister at Madrid, to Secretary Cass, is published, in which the views and intentions of the Spanish Government with regard to Mexico are fully set forth. Spain disclaims any intention of fighting Mexico, and asserts that the only motive for the exhibition of a naval force at Vera Cruz and Tampico will be found in the desire to put a stop to the numerous outrages which have been perpetrated upon Spanish citizens.

A letter from Mr. Dallas to Secretary Cass giving the substance of a conversation with the Earl of Malmesbury, is among the documents on Central American affairs communicated to Congress by the President. The tenor of the conversation, which was eminently conciliatory in its tone, may be gathered from an abstract in our Washington dispatches. There is no doubt that the protectorate at present exercised by Great Britain over Mosquito is to be surrendered, and that the Bay Islands are to be given up to Honduras. These matters Sir William Gore Ouseley has specially in charge, and it is believed he will compass his objects, if the Central American States shall not in the meantime be disturbed by the intrusion of fillibusters.

Congress was busy yesterday, but did not effect much. In the Senate, after the presentation of petitions, Mr. Wilson of Massachusetts moved an amendment to the Arizona bill, which was referred to the Committee on Territories, providing for the election of territorial officers by the people for the term of two years. Mr. Wilson also introduced a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the President for information relative to the landing of a cargo of slaves on the coast of Georgia by the yacht *Wanderer*. Mr. Clingman of North Carolina then made an effort to induce the Senate to take up his resolution for the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, but he was unsuccessful. The Pacific Railroad bill received a brief share of attention, after which Mr. Townsend Harris, who recently negotiated the treaty with Japan, was permitted by resolution to receive presents from the British Government. A bill was introduced by Mr. Iverson of Georgia to give back pay to officers, since reinstated, who were retired under the action of the Naval Board, and the Senate finished its day's work by clearing from the calendar a great number of adverse reports, and by indefinitely postponing fifty bills—all under the head of unfinished business from the previous session. Adjourned till Monday. In the House, the President's Message relative to recent events in Central America was received and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The Maryland contested election case was disposed of, after voting down the resolution to admit Mr. White, the contestant, to a hearing on the floor, by a refusal to declare the seat occupied by Mr. Harris vacant. In Committee of the Whole, the bill reported last session, granting pensions to the officers and soldiers of the war of 1812, and those engaged in all the wars during that period, was then discussed until the adjournment, but without any definite action.

The proposed meeting of gentlemen friendly to the election of Mr. Crittenden to the Presidency in 1860 was held in Washington on Wednesday evening, and was numerously and influentially attended. A sketch of the proceedings will be found telegraphed by our Special Correspondent.

There was a great gathering of prominent New-York Democrats at Washington yesterday, called there by the desire for the removal of Collector Schell. They had a long interview with the President, during which the strongest representations in favor of the removal were made. The President is understood not to have committed himself either for or against the movement.

According to the dispatch of our special Washington correspondent, there appears to be good reason for believing that a conspiracy exists whose object is to defeat the Oregon Bill. But the exposure of the plot may possibly frustrate the designs of the conspirators.

The crew of the alleged slaver *Echo* have been committed to Charleston jail, under the decision of Judge Magrath, to await their trial at the April term of the United States Court. Five of the crew of the *Dolphin* are also retained as witnesses.

In the case of the United States *vs.* John Loyd, before Judge Ingersoll, in the Circuit Court, a motion was made to discharge the defendant on common bail. Among other points raised by the counsel for the defendant was, that the Circuit Court had no original jurisdiction of such actions, and that the actions, therefore, should have commenced in the District Court. Judge Ingersoll intimated that he should take that view of the matter, whereupon the District Attorney discontinued both these actions, and commenced anew in the District Court.

Last evening, in the Board of Councilmen, a report in favor of allowing certain parties to erect ornamental kiosks in some of the streets in the City was adopted. These structures are similar in plan and style to those in the streets of Paris. A report in favor of allowing C. Vanderbilt to construct a pier south of Pier No. 1 North River, was also adopted. The resolution appropriating $600 to defend the Common Council of 1857 *vs.* Catholic Orphan Asylum, was called up for concurrence and lost.

Dr. Hayes, the Arctic Explorer, delivered a lecture last evening before the Geographical Society, on Dr. Kane's Arctic Discoveries, and the plans which he himself had partially matured for prosecuting the researches in those regions. Resolutions expressing the warmest approval of his projects, and appointing a Committee to report on the progress of his preparations, were passed unanimously.

James T. Brady, Esq., delivered an eloquent anniversary address before the American Institute, in the large hall of the Cooper Institute, last evening.

The Hebrew Benevolent Society and the German Hebrew Benevolent Society of this City held their joint anniversary last night at the City Assembly Rooms, where about 400 persons sat down to a splendid repast. Speeches were afterwards delivered by the Mayor, the Rev. Drs. Raphall, Adler, Isaacs, Messrs. Joachimssen, Seligman, Cordova and others. Subscriptions to the amount of $10,000 were announced by the Secretary.

The investigation of the charge against Wood, Eddy & Co., lottery dealers, was resumed before Judge Russell yesterday morning. Several witnesses were examined, among them Mr. Wm. R. Wilson, who recently drew a prize of $22,000. The defendants claim that none of the evidence so far taken renders them liable, and their counsel promise to occupy but very little time in the defence. The case stands adjourned to Tuesday next.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, before Recorder Barnard, Wm. Williams, *alias* Thompson, was convicted of grand larceny, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years. John Collins, Patrick Morrissey and John Wright were convicted of an assault and battery on Police Officer Montgomery, of the Twenty-second Precinct, and were remanded for sentence. Antonio Myers pleaded guilty to a charge of grand larceny, and was also remanded. John Wilson, *alias* Robinson, pleaded guilty to a charge of burglary, and was sentenced to two years and six months in the State Prison. John Earl and James Gunner pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary, and were sentenced to two years in the same institution. In the case of Stephens, the alleged wife-poisoner, the evidence having been thoroughly investigated by the Grand Inquest, they found a true bill, and Stephens will probably be tried at the January term of the Court. To-day, it is understood that Recorder Barnard will introduce some reforms in connection with the pleading of lawyers, and the length of time to which they will, in future, be restricted, in summing up a client's case to the Jury.

Yesterday, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, the trial of Billy Mulligan for an assault and battery on Mr. Warner, the piano-forte dealer in Broadway, was continued. The whole day was occupied with the testimony of witnesses, and the speeches of counsel. The Jury, after a brief absence, acquitted Mulligan, who immediately was greeted by troops of friends, who congratulated him.

Two employes of the Erie Railroad Company—George Mitchell and Wm. McLaughlin—were arrested, yesterday, on complaint of Samuel F. Headley, Assistant-President of the Company, on a charge of forging the signatures of the President and Freight Agent. The accused were committed.

Sales were made, yesterday, of 1,500 bales Cotton at uniform rates. Flour was in good demand and was held with more firmness. Grain was inactive. Pork was more inquired for. Lard and Beef were heavy. Coffee was quiet. Sugars and Molasses were in fair request. The freight engagements were limited.

The Affair of the Wanderer.

Judging from the remarks of some of our contemporaries, one would infer that the African Slave-trade had been openly renewed by the Southern States, and that the yacht *Wanderer* was the first of a fleet of American vessels chartered for the express purpose of carrying on this traffic. The Washington Correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce* asserts that the *Wanderer's* voyage was in pursuance of notice distinctly given to the Secretary of the Treasury; but either this cannot be true, or the Secretary has been guilty of a neglect of duty of which we would not readily suspect any Cabinet officer. The *Tribune* and the *Post* have treated the matter, on the other hand, as one of tremendous political importance, and as establishing the fact that, while the rest of the world is discussing the morality of the Slave-trade, the South has re-established it, and is supported in its maintenance by the General Government.

For our own part we confess we can find no conclusive evidence, as yet, that the *Wanderer* has brought any slaves from Africa, or that she is in any way engaged in this inhuman traffic. There are certainly some suspicious circumstances connected with her movements,—and upon the strength of these a portion of her crew have been very properly arrested and held for trial by the federal authorities in the Savannah District. But we have no evidence, beyond the vaguest rumor, that any negroes were landed from the yacht. The Savannah *Republican* speaks of these reports as being current, and as fortifying the belief of her complicity, although they do not amount to legal proof:—but it also states that the vessel has no appearance of having ever carried slaves, and that the appearance of three of her seamen in Savannah and of their having expended $200 for clothing were the strongest items in the evidence against her. An article which we also copy from the Albany *Statesman*, and which gives the impressions derived from conversation with some of her officers, throws additional doubt upon the rumor of her connection with the Slave-trade.

The report, it is to be noted, has undergone serious modifications since it was first started. Originally, the yacht was said to have brought 350 or 400 negroes to the coast of Georgia,—but the absurdity of this soon became apparent, and the number has now been reduced to 80. This, however, like the other and larger story, is entirely conjectural. And we should not be in the least surprised to hear that the whole report is a hoax, got up by the sporting characters on board the yacht, for the purpose of furnishing a suitable climax to the proceedings had in this port at the time of her original departure.

It will be observed with satisfaction that there appears to be no lack of vigilance, or of a proper feeling on the subject, in Georgia. The parties implicated have been arrested, and the *Republican* says that if they are, upon trial, found guilty, "such an example will be made of them as will put a stop to the Slave-trade, at least in that district." We do not agree with our excitable neighbors in the belief that the Slave-trade has been fully restored in the Southern States.

The Amistad Case.

The case of the *Amistad* has not been brought forward in the Senate with exclusive reference to its merits. There has always been, it is true, a strong desire on the part of Southern statesmen that this claim should be formally acknowledged and paid,—and the pertinacity with which it has been pressed upon Congress and the country indicates the very strong motive which has prompted their action on the subject.

But just at present action is desired, we have very little doubt, for other reasons than those connected with the general interests of Slavery. The payment of this money, it is hoped, will have a decided influence upon the negotiations soon to be reopened for the purchase of Cuba from Spain. So long as a claim so pertinaciously pressed is allowed to go unsatisfied, it will be a little difficult to engage the Spanish Government in any such negotiation. Spain may very naturally call upon us to pay our own debts before we ask her to enter upon any fresh transactions of a financial character. If our new Minister, on the other hand, can take with him and offer, as among his credentials, the money due upon this old claim, he will have a much stronger hold upon her attention when he comes to open the specific business of his mission. The eagerness of the Administration to enter afresh upon this negotiation affords an explanation of the promptness with which Mr. Mason, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, immediately upon the organization of the Senate brought the subject to the attention of Congress. It was originally intended to take action upon it before the close of the last session, but this the adjournment prevented.

We opine that the Administration will not succeed in this matter as well as it expects. The Cuban negotiation is likely to be damaged, rather than aided, by this preliminary attempt to appease the injured dignity of Spain. It is altogether probable that the entire project will be defeated,—that the House of Representatives will refuse peremptorily to authorize the payment of the *Amistad* claim, and that Col. Preston will find himself compelled to explain this failure, at the very outset of his diplomatic career. The whole country is satisfied that the claim is fraudulent and unjust:—the highest judicial tribunal of the land has pronounced against it, and Congress has already more than once distinctly and deliberately refused to give it its sanction. We see no reason for believing that it will meet with any more favorable reception now. The claim will undoubtedly be rejected, and then the Administration will see abundant reason for regretting the hazardous steps they have taken in regard to it.

Our Coasting Trade.

The ship-owners of Great Britain have been holding a series of protracted meetings during the past month, at the principal seaports of the kingdom, the object of which was to agitate the subject of the Navigation Laws, and to influence the Government to do something towards compelling foreign States to reciprocate the Free-trade system which was adopted by the passage of the "Customs Consolidated Act." The shipping interests of England, like those of this country, are now suffering great depression, arising mainly from the natural and inevitable reaction which followed the unhealthy stimulus given to that interest by the war in the Crimea and the Indian Mutiny. These events created an instant demand for transports, and the high price of freights which followed led to the sudden construction of a much greater number of ships than the commerce of the world demanded, and it is the surplus shipping thus created that now causes so universal a depression in the freighting business, both in this country and Europe. The only cure for the disorder is the one which must inevitably be adopted, to leave off building more ships until the commerce of the world increases, or until by the natural process of decay, or by accidents on the ocean, the number of ships is reduced to the exigencies of commerce. There is just one other remedy which might be suggested, and that is, to imitate the Dutch merchants who burned one-half their spices to increase the value of the remainder.

But the British ship-owners overlook the actual conditions of their business, and attribute their sufferings in a great degree to the unequal operations of their free trade system, which throws all the ports of Great Britain open to the United States and other countries, which refuse to reciprocate. Our ships can engage in the coasting trade of Great Britain, while we keep our coasting trade exclusively for our own ships. The London *Shipping Gazette* says:

> "If it could have been demonstrated in 1849 that the principal Maritime States would refuse absolutely to meet us in a spirit of honest reciprocity, we are justified in assuming, from a review of the arguments of the most liberal supporters of the repeal, that our Colonial and Coasting trade would to this day have been closed against France, Spain, Holland and the United States."

But the organ of the ship-owners probably assumes too much. If reciprocity had been the object of the British Government in throwing open the Colonial and Coasting trade, it would have been done conditionally. It could not have been expected that any nation would throw open its ports to a rival from a mere spirit of generosity, unless something were to be gained by it. The London *Times* says:

> "When we allow the Americans to carry goods from one part of our coast to another, while they refuse to us a similar liberty, we are told we are violating the principles of fair trade, and giving the Americans an advantage they never will be so foolish as to resign. Now, whether the Americans act fairly in refusing to us a share in their coasting trade, is not worth inquiry. Of one thing we may be quite certain, and that is, *that they do not act wisely.* There can be no greater mistake than to assume, as Mr. H. Liddell does in his speech at the meeting of the shipowners of the Tyne, that America has outwitted us, or obtained an advantage over us. What we have obtained is a really fair and free trade, the right for our merchants and passengers to obtain the conveyance of their goods or themselves by sea on the very cheapest terms which the market of the world can afford. What the Americans have retained is the power of limiting the competition of the carriers by sea from one part of their coast to the other, and, consequently, of *enhancing the freight and raising the price of all consumable articles against themselves.* The great advantage the Americans have secured is the power to tax themselves for the benefit of their shipping interest; and if there is anything unfair in this proceeding we must say that the unfairness is rather to the American consumer than to the English ship-owner."

The argument in this case is very just, when applied to England and her Colonies, but it is sophistical when applied to this country; and there could not be a more fatal mistake than for us to adopt the principle of "free trade," as understood by the Times, in our coasting business. At the present time, England is rapidly supplanting us on the ocean, by her iron screw-steamers, of which we have none, nor the present means of manufacturing them; she has beaten us in the carrying trade between this port and Liverpool, and driven our ships off the Atlantic by means of these iron "screws;" and if our coasting trade were open to her ships, she would very soon utterly demolish all our packet lines, by the same means, on our own Coast, which now constitute so important a part of our mercantile marine. The competition which exists among our own merchants gives us all the advantage that can be derived from "really fair free trade," while "the power to tax ourselves for the benefit of the shipping interests" is more than four-fold recompensed to us by fostering one of the most important branches of our national industry. One of the speakers at a ship-owners' meeting in North Shields, last month, complains that, while the British ship-owners are ruined by having to compete with American ships, British ships are not allowed to compete in the coasting trade of the United States. But, if British ships cannot compete profitably with our vessels in their own trade, how do they expect to do it when the competition would be still greater, and the advantages more in our favor?

Our coasting-trade is now one of our most important commercial interests; it would of itself make us one of the great maritime powers of the earth if we had no foreign trade at all; and it would be an act of the sheerest folly to endanger it by throwing it open to the competition of all the world. It is the only kind of business we have which enjoys the advantage of actual "protection;" and, as it has prospered greatly under it, there can be no possible excuse for subjecting it to a test which may result in great harm, but cannot possibly be productive of any good.

The Mount Vernon Festival.

Ce que femme veut, Dieu le veut, "whatever a woman wills, that Heaven also wills," says the old French proverb. We have much faith in proverbs, more in women; and we therefore make no manner of doubt that Mr. John Washington will one day find himself free of that home and tomb of his great ancestor which have so oppressed and tormented him for many years.

The women of America are doing collectively for the nation what each of them individually does for some member more fortunate than worthy of that sex to which the Chevalier Wikoff refuses to belong. They are cherishing the higher life of the people, and serving those nobler emotions of patriotic gratitude which distinguish a nation of civilized men from a mob of savages. The Brazilian aborigines, who had no manners, and whose customs were beastly, used to dispose of their superannuated ancestors by hanging them up to a tree in the woods. The American people, who boast of a history, and still more loudly of a destiny, recognize in the very ashes of the hero whose courage and whose wisdom saved their fathers in their hour of need, a sanctity which imposes awe upon the passions and the interests of the moment. But the women only, of all the dwellers in the land, seem to understand that a sentiment which finds no fruit in facts is in no small danger of becoming ridiculous. They only, seem to have made up their minds to prove their faith by their works. Certainly the prospect that opened before the ladies of the Mount Vernon Association, when they began their self-appointed task, was, by no means, inviting. Had a century of tyranny intervened between the death of Washington and the present hour there would have been no trouble in awakening the popular spirit to a sense of all that he was, and to a grateful recognition of all that he did. But we are reaping, and have been reaping for fifty years, the harvest of his labors. We have been praising him, too; keeping his birth-day, baptizing villages and cities by his name; rounding fine sentences with appeals to his memory and invocations of his glorious ghost. And all this has in a manner lulled us to sleep upon the subject. Gratitude and patriotism, like liberty and other good things, need to be looked after and cared for, if they are not to be lost. Of course, if it had been suddenly announced that the Mount Vernon estate had just been sold to a pork butcher—the grounds converted into a *potrero* or pig paddock, and the house consecrated to the cure of hams, there would have been a general outburst of irrepressible indignation from Maine to Mexico, and the enterprising purchaser's name would forthwith have been crossed with a black mark at all the life insurance offices in the land. But we all had a lazy sort of notion that nothing of the kind was likely to happen; that Mount Vernon would always remain Mount Vernon; that picnic parties in steamboats, and pilgrims in Virginia coaches would always be sure of finding it sacred, and set apart to the indulgence of their emotions.

The ladies knew better. They appreciated the reality of the disgrace and danger involved in the actual position of the estate. To make the "rest of mankind" understand this, and act upon this understanding, was a labor from which Hercules might have shrunk. But Hercules himself was conquered by a woman. The ladies of the Association threw themselves resolutely into their work. They have persevered steadily and, thus far, victoriously. That they should have achieved what they have already achieved is equally astonishing and agreeable. But they have much more still to do, and they are more determined than ever to do it. They make all things work together for their good end. Of course they would prefer accomplishing their pious task in a pious way. If but one-half of the male population of this single State of New-York for instance, or of the readers of that wonderful *Ledger*, on which a credit of ten thousand dollars has just been entered, as between Mr. Everett and Mr. Bonner, on the one hand, and the Mount Vernon Association on the other, would pay down to-morrow, each his fifty cents into their fund, these ladies would instantly become independent alike of orators and actors, of prima donnas and programmes, of operas and waxwork. But the half-dollars of New-York are not forthcoming, nor those of Mr. Bonner's legion of subscribers. We are all most anxious that the ladies should succeed; but nobody moves to help them. In this state of things, it is not surprising that they should be ready to smile upon any respectable speculation which asks their sanction, and offers to make them partakers of its profits.

Mr. Ullman has availed himself of the occasion thus offered to his enterprising spirit. He is willing that in the *interregnum* of the opera, the Academy of Music should pay, if possible, a double debt to its mortal lessee and to the immortal Washington. He has contrived a programme of entertainments, vast and various as his programmes always are; he has planned a ball which is to arise out of an oration and disappear into a concert, a combination of fashion, eloquence, art, inspiration, brass-drums and banners, which will be in itself a most amusing, interesting and brilliant spectacle; and of the proceeds to be derived from this monster Festival he proposes to lay a certain tribute at the shrine of the Father of his Country. It was to be expected, of course, that in the arrangement of such an enterprise there should be some things quizzical, some not altogether commendable. This is in the very nature of speculations upon the public appetite for amusement. But the ladies of the Mount Vernon Fund are too much in earnest to concern themselves with such considerations. They have lent their names and their high character to the public—an assurance on which all may fearlessly rely—that the approaching Festival will combine whatever Mr. Ullman's fertile fancy can devise in the way of entertainment, with that atmosphere of decorum, propriety and good taste, which are inseparable from the presence of refined and honorable womanhood. This is all that the public need ask.

It would be better, doubtless, that all the money which will be expended upon this gigantic festival should pass directly into the Treasury of the Fund, without paying tax or toll to the ingenious Mr. Ullman or anybody else. But that is past praying for. Should any enthusiast feel disposed, after reading these remarks, to subscribe the price of a ball-ticket at once to the Mount Vernon Fund, by all means let him do so. After which let him buy another ticket, amuse himself at the Academy with an easy conscience, and indifferent alike to floor-managers and to chevaliers go to his home, content in the thought that he has helped to bear the burden so nobly undertaken by the sex which he professes to adore, in behalf of the country for which he believes himself equally ready, at a moment's notice, either to dine or to die.

Sugar and Salt.

Mr. Morris, of Illinois, is evidently one of your slap-dash legislators. Finding, on the one hand, a popular clamor for a low Tariff, and on the other a bankrupt Treasury at Washington, Mr. Morris steps in to satisfy the one without paying much attention to the other, and gives notice of his intention to abolish the duties on Sugar. This amateur financier, however, apparently judging that it would not be exactly the thing for a Representative of Illinois so directly to attack an exclusively Southern interest, couples with the duties on Sugar those levied on Salt—a branch of his proposition which affects the North more nearly than it does the South. Mr. Morris desires to abolish at one blow the duties on both Sugar and Salt. If he puts Southern interests in pickle, he sweetens his special pill for the North with a coating of Sugar. If he gives Illinois cheap Sugar, he furnishes Louisiana with cheap Salt.

We must confess that we would very much like to see the duty on Salt entirely abolished, and that on Sugar materially reduced, and by subsequent judicious gradations completely remitted. The Times has ever adhered to the doctrine that the necessities of the people should be submitted to as little taxation as possible. Salt is one of the first of such necessities, and sugar is very nearly like unto it. On the same grounds that Tea and Coffee are exempt from duty, Salt and Sugar—but especially Salt—should be entitled to equally free admission. Unlike Tea and Coffee, however, both Salt and Sugar are produced on our own soil; and, under the protective system, importations of these articles from foreign countries have been taxed to protect domestic interests. But the idea that it is right to extend such protection to any interest whatever, is daily becoming more unpopular, except among the comparatively few persons who directly enjoy its advantages. Everything in the aspect of the future points to an abandonment of the protective system, and to a bare toleration of such duties as will provide a revenue. It is, therefore, not on protective grounds that we venture to suggest to Mr. Morris that he is somewhat hasty and premature in the off-hand little Bill which he is about to introduce into Congress. We are as earnest in our desire as he can be in his, to see the Sugar of most foreign countries admitted into the United States free of duty; but, with the ugly fact staring us in the face that the national purse is empty, we cannot say much in favor of the proposed Bill until we learn how Mr. Morris purposes to supply the means of which the success of his measure would deprive the Exchequer. Because we cannot permit ourselves to suppose that a legislator would come all the way from Illinois to propose that a little matter of twelve millions of dollars, annually, should be cut off from the ways and means of the country, without bringing with him also a plan for supplying at least some share of the deficiency. We agree beforehand with all that Mr. Morris will probably say in regard to Sugar's being a prime necessity of life, and so forth; all of which would be strong and invulnerable argument if there were a surplus of ten or fifteen millions in the Treasury. But if Mr. Morris is for taking the tax off of one necessity of life to put it on another, or even on two or three others, we shall not be able to support the scheme on any terms. We must look at this and all other similar questions without losing sight of the important fact that the Custom Houses have to furnish the revenue.

The net amount of duties accruing from foreign Sugars imported into the United States between the years 1850 and 1857 inclusive, averaged nearly six millions of dollars. In 1857, when Sugars were extremely dear, and, as a consequence under the *ad valorem* system, the receipts at the Custom-house were unusually heavy, the duties on this article amounted to twelve millions four hundred and eighty thousand dollars. The amount for this year may be estimated at not far from ten millions. How does Mr. Morris propose to supply this sum?

Besides, when the Sugar duties come to be abolished—as we hope they will be as soon as the country can afford to do it—we are not quite sure that it ought not to be done with something like a differential scale to favor those countries which favor us. While, for example, we would be glad to see the Sugar of the British West India Islands and of British India and the Mauritius admitted free, we do not think that the Sugars of Cuba should be placed on the same footing, until Spain shall have thought fit to relax the severity of her fiscal policy in regard to this country. The produce of the United States is now charged with most onerous duties in Cuba. For a few examples out of many:

Flour is taxed	$10 02 per barrel.
Cheese	2 98 per quintal.
Sperm Candles	9 53 per quintal.
Mould Candles	4 30 per quintal.
Butter	4 77 per quintal.
Pork	2 68 per quintal.
Lard	4 30 per quintal.
Nails	2 51 per quintal.
Whale Oil	2 98 per quintal.
Potatoes	74 per quintal.
Rice	1 79 per quintal.
Soap	2 87 per quintal.
Lumber	5 96 per 1,000 feet.

This, it will be observed, is very heavy taxation, and we rather incline to believe that if Mr. Morris should ever at any future time, and when the condition of the Treasury may be such as to induce the country to support him, bring in another bill, say for the gradual abolition of the Sugar duties, he will do well to exclude Cuba Sugar from full participation in its provisions until Spain permits her Colonies to receive our produce on a corresponding footing.

Neither will it be amiss, perhaps, while we are on this subject, and in view of the apparent intention of Mr. Morris to offset the Sugar interest of the South with the Salt interest of the North, to show how vastly disproportioned the one is to the other. The annual consumption of Sugar in the United States, exclusive of Maple Sugar, is about three hundred and eighty thousand tons, of which the average supply of domestic produced in Louisiana, Florida and Texas is about 130,000 tons, and may be estimated at present prices to be worth some fourteen millions of dollars; the whole of which accrues to the Southern States.

On the other hand, the domestic production of Salt may be thus set down:

Northern States—say Massachusetts, New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, about 8,560,000 bushels, worth about	$1,760,000
Southern States—say Virginia, Kentucky, Texas and Florida, about 3,900,000 bushels, worth, say	860,000

So that, in addition to the blow meditated by Mr. Morris at the Southern interests, there is, besides the Sugar duties which fall exclusively on Louisiana, Texas and Florida, a portion of the proposed withdrawal of protection from salt to fall on Virginia, Kentucky, Texas and Florida. In any aspect of the case, therefore, it may be well to observe that the renewal of the duties on salt would be no boon whatever to the South, as compensation for the injury which the sudden withdrawal of protection from sugar would inflict.

The aggregate amount, then, of which Mr. Morris desires to deprive the Treasury at this time is, in round numbers:

The duties on foreign Sugar, about	$10,000,000
The duties on foreign Salt, about	300,000
Total	$10,300,000

Rather a formidable sum just now, when Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Cobb are singing their pitiful Beggars' Petition at the doors of Congress. We repeat that we shall be very glad to have the duties on both these articles abolished when such a step can be taken with safety. And, in the meanwhile, seeing that the tax on salt is indefensible in principle, and that it yields little over a quarter of a million to the Treasury, it will be very satisfactory if Mr. Morris can suggest some equitable means of making up this deficiency by reducing some or other item of expenditure to meet it. We should then, if we might make so familiar a request, ask Mr. Morris, by all means, to "pass the salt;"—but we confess we do not at this moment see how the sugar duties are to be remitted. We wait to hear further from Mr. Morris.

Academy of Medicine.

The Academy of Medicine had a regular meeting on Wednesday evening, Dr. Batchelder, President, in the Chair. Dr. O'Reilly read a paper.

Dr. Dalton made some statements in explanation of a paper read by him some months since on the placenta. Mr. Groux, the gentleman whose remarkable fissure of the sternum enables the action of the heart to be seen, and its sounds to be so very distinctly heard—was introduced, and his case lucidly explained by himself.

Dr. Cobson followed with a paper upon the management of the shoulders in chest examinations, announcing two or three new physical signs. His theory was to make two levers and hooks of the arms and hands, shift the thick shoulder blades, thin the muscles before and behind, get nearer the lungs, and thus to hear better the sounds. He had given this a fair trial. These various plans he presented had been used successfully in some hundreds of cases in the dispensaries and in private, during the past year. The paper was illustrated by several large drawings. To throw back the shoulders and bare the whole front, we needed the "first position." It was merely to hold the left wrist with the right hand behind the loins. This had many little advantages in blind cases. It gave symmetry, got rid of the arms, and fitted the coat or flesh closely for inspection and tightened the muscles like a drumhead for delicate percussion. The "second position" was stated to be the common one of locking the hands over the head to examine the axillæ. The "third" was something like this: It crossed the arms at the back of the head with the hands grasping near the elbows so as to *hoist* the shoulder blades high up, and search for obscure pleurisy or pneumonia low down posteriorly.

It was very important in suspicious cases of cough to examine carefully the *top of the lungs behind.* For without any distinct signs in front, consumption—often mistaken for a mere throat affection—began here. A few scattered tubercles were apt to burrow beneath the top of the shoulder. Here we needed the "fourth position." For this the patient crossed arms in front, slightly stooping, hooked the hands at the loins below the ribs, and then stretched upward to increase the tension, while the physician helped by pushing down the shoulders to the utmost behind. They were thus slid off, the muscles smoothed down, and the ear came closer upon the summit of the lung and heard better the sounds.

But, as worth more than all the rest, Dr. C. commended the "fifth position;" for, by natural machinery, it wrenched the shoulders forward out of their beds, widely severed them in the rear, often stretched out their muscles here till like stout cloth, and thus quite uncovered the inner and upper part of the lungs behind. To accomplish this, the patient crossed his arms in front, with the stronger outside, grasped his shoulder-joints, pulled both strongly, and held fast, while the physician aided at the back by pushing as before. Even in health the breathing sound here could often be thus nearly doubled. He enumerated many delicate signs of consumption, pleurisy and pneumonia that could thus be brought out, and among the rest a new one like breathing through a layer of wet sponge, heard after or before the mucous rales of bronchitis, which he would name, *moist respiration.*

He had, also, an interesting and really useful physical sign to communicate, which had hitherto escaped notice. It was comparative *stiffness* in the motion of the shoulder over the lung most diseased, on strong breathing as watched carefully from behind. For this he gave the "sixth position." It was to face the back of the patient a yard distant, near a window or white wall, and let him drop his arms, "as if dead," by his side, and breathe deeply, "like a man a little out of breath." The physician first "takes aim," like a rifleman, across the tops of the shoulders, and then draws nearer and watches the play of the "inferior angles of the scapulæ in breathing, with a movement like that of the fins of a fish." The paralysis might be either mainly "acromial" or "angular." Curiously enough this seemed to depend on the higher or lower location of the disease, which thus paralyzed the parts nearest. A very elegant way of testing "angular" stiffness, especially in a fully-clad lady, was to place the two index fingers, as "pointers," lightly on the lower ends of the shoulder-blades, and watch their motion as she sighs.

This stiffness of the shoulder was least in recent attacks. It varied most in different stages of phthisis, was slightest in pneumonia, and greatest in pleuretic affections.

In reply to the question of the *originality* of these different suggestions which had been raised, Dr. C. stated that for a year past, excepting the "second position," in his lectures to students, he had spoken of them as "novelties not in the books," and as "belonging to the New-York School." He had searched for them elsewhere in vain. If proved to be mistaken, he would gladly make honorable restitution. He commended these simple expedients as throwing new light upon one third of the fatal diseases of the race. In consumption alone, he believed they added fully one-third to our means of detecting its earliest signs.

Several patients were then examined in confirmation of these views.

The Academy soon after adjourned.

Obituary Notice.

Died, on Wednesday, Dec. 15, at Chester, Orange County, N. Y., Mrs. Elizabeth Bradford Abbott, formerly of the Park and Broadway Theatres, this City.

Though no one could be more highly respected by all who knew her, yet such was the extraordinary character of this lady that but few, we suspect, comprehended it in its massiveness, its strength, and its beauty. Born at Blenheim, in this State, and of most respectable connections, she was, while young and beautiful, thrown entirely upon her own resources, with a mother and others solely dependent on the use she was yet to make of her time and uneducated talents. By the sterling force and integrity of her nature, she not only educated herself for her profession, and maintained those dependent on her to the last, but also accumulated an independence, by her economy, her untiring industry, and those business qualifications which she possessed to such a remarkable degree as to elicit the admiration of many of our merchants and ablest professional men. But it was in that pure integrity of purpose and action—that inflexible discharge of all the daily duties and obligations, the unalterable strength of her friendship, her usefulness to others by her clear, strong judgment and large heart—it was in these and similar characteristics that was to be found that spell which bound her friends to her as with hooks of steel, and made her presence felt wherever she went. Her vigorous constitution gave promise of longevity, and those who knew her best know that an heroic devotion to the pure purposes she had formed closed her career in the prime of life. No one who has seen her, on or off the stage, will soon forget that noble face and majestic figure. Her attainments and discharge of her duties as an artist, we leave to the professional critics, the public, and those members of the profession with whom she was so long associated. All will concede her private reputation was as spotless as that of a Tree or a Siddons, and her dignity in the social circle not less. Her entire life is a conclusive answer to those wholesale defamers of all who adopt the stage as a profession. Indeed, a more useful biography could not be written at this time, as illustrative of the value of industry with high-toned moral and intellectual character; nor could prudent fathers make a more judicious present than such a volume, in this age of namby-pamby daughters, thus showing what can be accomplished by a single woman, unaided and alone, in the face of the most cheerless and discouraging circumstances.

Mrs. Abbott married the late William Abbott, an accomplished actor; but he died about ten months afterwards.

Settlement of Political Accounts.—There is considerable commotion in New-Rochelle, growing out of the removal of Mr. Kissam, the popular postmaster of that town, on suspicion of not having been sufficiently active and efficient in the crusade against Mr. Haskin. As we understand the matter, Mr. Kemble has himself taken an active part in the efforts for Mr. Kissam's removal,—putting it especially upon the ground that he was not sufficiently active in the contest, that he did not sympathize thoroughly with the National Administration, and that if he had exerted himself properly at least *thirty* votes might have been saved to the ticket in that town alone. A great number of the Democratic residents of New-Rochelle have remonstrated against the removal, but without effect.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

American Institute—Mechanics' Club.—At the regular meeting of the Club, held on Thursday evening, the subject of warming and ventilating buildings was again discussed. The opinions of experienced men seemed to point to the conclusion that the same method is not applicable in all cases. Hot air is recommended in large buildings where the hot air is not conducted in near contact with wood, because the effect of it is to render wood highly combustible, in neglected cases so hot as to partially char the wood and in every case requiring persons to watch it as engineers; that steam heat, by coils of pipe or by radiators, require engineers also; that the pipes conveying the steam, when not well looked to in cold weather, freeze very readily and burst, of which cases are frequent; and that moisture and air must be admitted. The dangerous character of air vitiated by human breath, either in crowded assemblies or small bedrooms, was also considered. Open the small bedroom in the morning, and the air is hardly breathable. Health and comfort demand more attention to this than is supposed generally. All men know something about it, but very few know enough, and fewer still take pains to remedy this great evil to human health. Subjects next Wednesday evening—"Steam-boilers and Combustion," and "Steam Canal Navigation."

Address of Jas. T. Brady, Esq., before the American Institute.—James T. Brady, Esq., delivered the Anniversary Address before the American Institute, at the Cooper Institute, last evening. He assured his audience, which was more respectable in appearance than in numbers, that he alone was to blame for the comparatively small attendance; he had not consented to deliver the address until within a few days. When he was first invited the Crystal Palace was still standing. When the Palace fell, some had spoken and written as if the American Institute had fallen with it. This was a great mistake. It had all the vitativeness of one of its oldest members who sat on the platform near him, (Mr. Meigs,) and who had become identified with it. It was the custom, he said, almost universal, to attribute all that was good and great in the American character to the Anglo-Saxon element. He was not here to dispute this—but he did know that American progress owed much to the inventions and to the useful arts. These he extolled, and traced their influence over the prosperity of the country. He predicted great things for America, and concluded by expressing the hope that, when she had arrived at the pinnacle, the American Institute would still be one of her prominent ornaments. Mr. Brady was frequently and loudly applauded.

The Nicaragua Steamers and their Passengers.—The office of the Company in Bowling-Green continued to be visited yesterday by the passengers of the *Washington*, and others bound to California, bent upon inquiry concerning the movements of the line. The *Washington* having been advertised to leave with California passengers on Monday, the 20th inst., with a guaranty to send the passengers through by the *Hermann*, if she should come down, but, if not, to go round Cape Horn, a large proportion of the 93 persons who returned in her have agreed to try their luck once more. Meantime, they are boarded at the Company's expense. Those who preferred to receive their money back were offered 25 per cent. of the amount paid for their tickets, with the further agreement that they shall be entitled to a passage to California at any time within the year in one of the steamers; or, in case the passengers do not go, or sell their tickets, to have the whole amount refunded within six months. The Commander of the *Washington* is not yet appointed, but Capt. Churchill will probably have the offer. He is the choice of the passengers. It is not known whether he will accept.

Progress Towards the Southwest.—We learn, on reliable authority, that an important colonization movement is being made in this City for Arizona. The rich mines of that region, with its Italian climate, and all its well-ascertained advantages for maintaining a vast population in affluence, are not lost sight of by our capitalists, and our working population are keen-scented in hunting out good homes for themselves and their posterity. Mr. John W. Latson is said to be at the head of this movement,—and if all this be so, we hope they will have a good time of it. We had rather see a good sub-soil plow, or pick, struck into the mines or soil of Arizona, than a thousand fillibusters land in Nicaragua.

Deplorable Drunkenness.—On Wednesday in the midst of the rain, Policeman Tyler, of the Eighth Precinct, found a drunken pair perambulating the streets, having with them their two children, the youngest of whom, about four years of age, was so stupefied with liquor as to be nearly unconscious. The party was provided with shelter at the Station-house for the night, and the child was relieved from the effects of the liquor by the assiduous care of a policeman.

Fatal Accident.—An accident occurred, yesterday, at the coal-yard No. 413 Water-street, resulting in fatal injuries to a man named Patrick Quigley, employed in the yard. Quigley was caught by the tail of a cart, which jammed him against a wall, and with so much force as to cause almost immediate death. Deceased was taken to his residence in Mulberry-street, where an inquest was held. Quigley was 56 years of age.

The Upham Abandonment Case.—The parties interested in this case had a further hearing before Justice Welsh yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Upham was cross-examined at considerable length, when the case was further adjourned to Monday. Nothing of much interest has been developed as yet.

Police Commissioners.—The regular meeting of the Commissioners of Police was held yesterday, all the members being present, but the session was a secret one, and was understood to have been mainly devoted to the trial of one or more members of the Police force. The rumored resignation of General Nye did not take place. Patrolmen Theodore Burnstead, William A. Aldice and J. T. Wrightman were each promoted to a Sergeantcy.

The Stabbed Policeman.—Officer Davidson who, it is alleged, was stabbed by Joe Coburn and Henry Drake, on Sunday evening last, was much better yesterday, and is now pronounced out of danger by the attending physicians. It is thought now tha Coburn will surrender himself.

Special Election.—Gov. King has ordered a special election in the Fourth Congressional District, in this City, for the 5th of January, for the election of a Member of Congress, (short term,) in place of John Kelly, resigned.

Another New Counterfeit.—About 9 o'clock, last evening, a young man, who gave his name as Paul A. Shearer, purchased a pound of candy at the store of H. N. Wilde, No. 451 Broadway, and tendered a counterfeit $5 bill on the Western Bank of Philadelphia. He was arrested. The bill is printed in green ink, with two Indians, overlooking a village, on the left, and women reaping in the right hand lower corner. G. M. Troutman is signed as Cashier, and H. Y. Patterson, President. Several of the bills were passed in stores in Broadway.

Sudden Deaths.—Yesterday a man named Thomas Tomlinson fell dead from a chair while sitting in the porter-house, No. 543 Houston-street. Cause of death—disease of the heart. Deceased was 40 years of age, and a native of England. A man, name unknown, was found yesterday lying upon the sidewalk, at the corner of Centre and Pearl streets, having fallen in a fit. He was removed to the Hospital, and soon after died. An inquest will be held to-day.

Joint Anniversary of the Hebrew Benevolent and German Hebrew Benevolent Societies.

The second joint anniversary of the Hebrew Benevolent and German Hebrew Benevolent Societies of this City took place last night at the City Assembly Rooms. The first joint anniversary took place seven years since. The objects of both Societies being the same—that of affording relief to the distressed—it was thought desirable again to make a common demonstration in their appeal to the public. And well has that appeal been responded to, as the subscriptions announced last night will testify. Nor can charity be more judiciously bestowed, for it is the just boast of the Jews that none of their people are ever found begging in the streets. Their liberality, as a body, toward their own people is, at least, equal to that of any other sect.

About four hundred people sat down last night to a splendid dinner, presided over by Mr. Joachimssen, the President of the Hebrew Benevolent Society, assisted by Mr. Seligman, President of the German Hebrew Benevolent Society. Among the guests of the occasion, we noticed Mayor Tiemann, the Rev. Drs. Raphall, Adler, Weinstein, Isaac, Bond, Fischel, Sternberg, Kammerer, Becker, and Mr. De Cordova. Dodworth's Band was in attendance, and played with their usual excellence. After the dinner had received the justice due to good viands and able cookery, and the Grace after Meats had been chanted by Dr. Steinberg, Mr Joachimssen briefly opened the *post-prandial* proceedings in a neat speech, explanatory of the objects of the two Societies. They had distributed during the past year about $4,000, while the contributions had only amounted to $1,100. They had therefore to appeal to the liberality of their people, and of the general public, to make up the deficit, and supply them with the sinews of charity for the ensuing Winter. Mr. Joachimssen was followed to the same effect by Mr. Seligman of the German Society.

The first regular toast, offered by Mr. Seligman, was

1. The Day we celebrate.

The other toasts, proposed in order, were—

2. The President of the United States.
3. Charity, the sweetest flower in the garland of human virtues.
4. The Hebrew and German Hebrew Benevolent Societies; their union is their strength.
5. Civil and Religious Society.
6. Our Brethren throughout the World.
7. The State and City of New-York and their Authorities.
8. Our sister Societies.
9. The Press.
10. The Ladies.

Rev. Dr. Isaacs replied eloquently to the third toast; after which the Treasurer announced the subscriptions for the evening, received from 136 firms and individuals, amounting in all to nearly $10,000. (This announcement was received with loud cheers.)

Dr. Raphall responded to the fourth toast, and Mayor Tiemann replied to the seventh: "The State and City of New-York, and their Authorities." The most striking speech of the evening was the response to the toast of "The Press," by M. de Cordova. It was listened to with marked attention, and terminated amid loud and long applause. Altogether, the anniversary celebration of these distinguished Societies was attended with especial features of interest. It was in every way worthy the occasion.

Acquittal of Billy Mulligan for the Assault on Mr. Warner.

The trial of Billy Mulligan for the assault committed on Mr. Warner, the piano-forte dealer in Broadway, in July last, was resumed yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge Ingraham. The first testimony of importance was that of Mr. Warner, who deposed that on the night of the 7th of July, shortly before midnight, he was walking in Broadway with a young woman whom he suspected of having committed a theft on his premises. He importuned her, and as it were, made love to her, in order (to use his own words) that he might get hold of her afterwards. While he was thus engaged, a man accosted him and ordered him to let the woman alone. He resented the interference, but allowed the woman to depart. Shortly afterwards he joined another young woman, and walked with her for some time, till he noticed the same man dogging his footsteps. This man approached the woman, and made abusive remarks, detrimental to witness' character—whereupon he told the man that he was of "no account," and desired him to be gone. He might have seasoned his admonition to this man with an oath or two, but, instead of going, the man struck him with his clenched fist in the left eye. That man was Billy Mulligan.

The cross-examination of Mr. Warner by Mr. Busteed was not of much importance. It elicited the facts that Mr. Warner was divorced from his wife; was a member of a Congregational Church; was in the habit of talking to women in the street, some of whom were, in the language of the witness, "half-way loose women." The woman first referred to had been in his store, and he suspected her of stealing some little articles. The second woman he had not seen before; he met her near Bleecker-street; she had no male protector; he was taking her to his store, and was opening the door for her to go in, when Mulligan came up and interfered. He called Mulligan "a damnable nobody," and then Mulligan struck him.

For the defence, after some debate between the District-Attorney and one of the counsel for Mulligan, rather of a personal nature, a woman named Catharine Smith was placed on the stand. Her testimony was strongly in Mulligan's favor. She said that she witnessed the whole difficulty, and that Mr. Warner was the aggressor. The cross-examination of this lady, and the subsequent testimony of police officers, threw considerable doubt upon her veracity. Miss Mary Anne Leonard, another lady of the same class, lately a resident at a house of ill-fame in Houston-street, but now temporarily located in the Penitentiary at Blackwell's Island, gave still stronger evidence in Mulligan's favor, charging Mr. Warner with grossly abusive language towards Mulligan before the latter, becoming incensed, retorted with his right fist, successfully aimed at Mr. Warner's left eye. She claimed to know Mr. Warner very well. He had promised her a piano, she said, and offered to teach her music. Small change she had had from him in abundance. The District Attorney, to rebut the testimony of these girls, first recalled Mr. Warner, who gave to their statements a point-blank denial. Police Captain Hartt and Policemen Upham, Hicks and Quin were unanimous in their estimation of the girl Leonard's character. It was very bad, indeed, they said, and she was not to be believed on any account.

Mr. Busteed, in one of his characteristic speeches, summed up for the defence. The District-Attorney replied for the People. Judge Ingraham, in charging the Jury, alluded, in a marked manner, to the circumstance, which, indeed, was abundantly shown by the evidence of the prosecutor himself, that he (Warner) was not very select in his choice of female acquaintances, and arguing from the old adage, "*Noscitur a sociis*," thought that the defendant might have been actuated by no improper motive in endeavoring to withdraw the girl from Warner's companionship, and that it would be quite natural for any man to interfere to protect a woman whom he thought was being enveigled for improper purposes.

The Jury were absent about half an hour and returned into Court with a verdict of "Not Guilty." Mulligan was immediately surrounded by his friends, and after receiving their congratulations left the Court room in their company.

Police Reports.

Attempt to Swindle the Erie Railroad Company.—Mr. Samuel F. Headly, Assistant President of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, made affidavit before the Mayor, charging two men employed in his office, named George Mitchell and William McLaughlin, with forgery. The affidavit states that Mitchell forged the names of President Moran and B. W. Blanchard, the Freight Agent, to two bills, on the 8th of April last, with intent to defraud the Company. The bills, amounting to $98 each, were presented by McLaughlin, who received the money thereon. Mr. Headly also made another affidavit, charging that a young man by the name of J. T. Tully had presented a forged bill at the Company's office. Warrants were issued for the parties, and Mitchell and McLaughlin were taken before Mayor Tiemann, who committed them in default of $600 each. Tully was discharged, there being no evidence sufficient to hold him.

Suicide.—On Thursday, Coroner Connery held an inquest at No. 94 West Fortieth-street, upon the body of a married woman named Joanna Daniels, whose husband, William Daniels, is a journeyman mechanic, and who came to her death by taking a dose of arsenic. Deceased was lately much troubled by the arrival from England of a woman who claimed to be the wife of her husband. To such an extent did this anxiety weigh on her mind, that she procured a quantity of arsenic at the drug-store No. 577 Eighth-avenue, and took a dose of sufficient size to produce death. After swallowing the poison, she informed her husband of what she had done, who sent for a physician, at her request, but all efforts to recover her proved of no avail, and she died the same night. Verdict accordingly. Deceased was an Irish woman, and twenty-four years of age.

Ticket-Swindling Again.—Yesterday the office of the notorious bogus ticket-seller Enright was represented at the Mayor's place of official business. It seems that Mr. Grove, sojourning at the Commercial Hotel, Cortlandt-street, was persuaded by a runner to visit Enright's swindling den and purchase an overland ticket for New-Orleans, price $45. An emigrant ticket worth only $15 was palmed off on him. Discovering the cheat, he called on the Mayor, who sent an officer after the man who sold the ticket, and compelled him to disgorge $30.

Case of Mayhem.—On Wednesday night two men, named Henry Ragan and John Broe, the former residing at No. 282 West Seventeenth-street, got into a difficulty with one another at a porter-house in one of the upper Wards, resulting in a rough-and-tumble fight. During the collision, Broe found opportunity to bite off his opponent's nose, and having accomplished that feat, soon after went home and retired to bed. In a brief time the Police were "gently rapping" at his door, and requested him to arise and accompany them. The accused was taken before Justice Quackenbush, and committed in default of $1,000 bail.

Seamen Deserting.—Yesterday afternoon complaint was made before Justice Welsh by Joas Drancesco Valenca, captain of a Portuguese bark lying at the foot of Stanton-street, East River, alleging that three of his sailors, named Joas Francisco Gaspar, Antonio Lema and Antonio Maria, had left for parts unknown. He also presented a letter from the Portuguese Consul, reciting the law applicable in the present case, in pursuance of a treaty between the United States and Portugal, providing for the arrest and delivery of deserters from vessels in the United States ports. The deserters were apprehended and committed to the Tombs.

Hackmen at their Tricks Again.—It seems that Michael Duke, of hack No. 307, received Mr. Louis W. Cathe into his vehicle at pier No. 3 North River, and conveyed him to Lovejoy's Hotel. In pay for the ride Mr. Cathe tendered a quarter eagle, expecting to receive a large balance in change. But the greedy Michael returned only fifty cents and refused to give any more. Whereupon Mr. Cathe applied to the Mayor, who compelled the hack-driver not only to refund the $2, but also to pay over an additional $5 by way of fine.

Arrest for Stealing a Violin.—Joseph Connor, of the Harbor Police, arrested, on Tuesday, a colored man, named John Henry Jackson, of Staten Island, for stealing a violin worth $50 from George Wentworth, the musician.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board met last evening. Among the papers received from the Board of Aldermen were reports from the Committee on Finance, in favor of making a donation of $1,000 to the Eye and Ear Infirmary, and from the Committee on Roads, in favor of opening and grading Eleventh-avenue, from Twenty-fifth-street to its southern extremity. Both were laid over.

A report in favor of granting permission to Henry C. Babcock and Joseph Carlien to erect ornamental "kiosks" in various streets and avenues of the City, was adopted. The Committee state that these structures will be useful in affording vastly increased light, and that they will be available as newspaper stands, &c., besides affording convenient shelter for policemen in stormy weather. They will be of elegant form, the upper part glazed and provided with a strong gas light and excellent reflector, and will be illuminated every night from dusk till midnight. After 11 P. M. until day-break they are to be placed at the disposal of the City authorities.

The Harlem Gas Company were directed to lay mains in One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Kingsbridge Road, and to light the said street with gas. Two hundred and fifty dollars were appropriated, by resolution, to W. S. Pinckney, for services rendered the Committee on Assessments for 1858. The Board concurred in directing the Comptroller to draw his warrant in favor of Theodore S. Nims, for the sum of $250, in payment for services as Clerk to Committees of the Board of Aldermen. Mr. Costello offered a resolution directing the Street Commissioner to advertise for proposals to build a pier at the foot of Forty-eighth-street, East River. The resolution appropriating $600 for defending the Common Council of 1857, in suit of District-Attorney *in re* Catholic Orphan Asylum, was brought up for concurrence and was lost. The report from the Committee on Wharves, in favor of allowing C. Vanderbilt to construct a pier south of Pier No. 1 North River, was adopted. The Board then adjourned to this afternoon at 5 o'clock.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Admission to the Bar.—At the opening of the General Term of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, the present week, the following-named gentlemen were appointed a Committee to examine the candidates for admission to the Bar: John Greenwood, Jesse C. Smith, Edward Wells. There were nineteen applications, and of these only twelve passed a satisfactory examination. Their names are: James Packer, E. Fitch Sheperd, David M. De Witt, Charles E. Sears, David B. Williamson, D. Alonzo Hulet, John Bassett, Jr., Cornelius V. W. Bevier, Albert H. Morton, Addison Dougherty, Frederick Baker, William H. Gleason.

The Liquor Cases.—The liquor dealers indicted for selling without license were arraigned, in the Court of Sessions, yesterday. Several pleaded guilty, one was tried and acquitted, and the balance of the cases were postponed, at the request of counsel, until Wednesday next.

The Columbia-street Homicide.—William Cullen, convicted, in the Court of Sessions, on Tuesday last, of assault and battery upon the boy Hart, who died a few minutes after the offence was committed, was, yesterday, sentenced to be imprisoned for one year in the County Penitentiary—the longest term of imprisonment that could be inflicted under the verdict of the Jury.

Another Policy Shop Broken Up.—The detective officer attached to the Deputy Superintendent of Police's office made a descent upon a policy shop on Stanton-street, between Johnson and Tillary streets, yesterday, and succeeded in arresting the proprietor, named Thomas Edge, and several customers. Edge was committed by Justice Cornwell for examination, and the patrons of the place were held as witnesses.

Broadway Railroad.—The managers of the Broadway Railroad promise to have the road in running order by Jan. 1, next.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES...Dec. 18.

Among the contents of The Weekly Times for Dec. 18 are the following:

POETRY.—"Away with Them." By Aug. Blauvelt.

LITERARY.—Lina Fernie: a Tale—The First Transatlantic Steamer—A Chinese Review—Miscellaneous Extracts.

AGRICULTURAL MISCELLANY.—An English Farmer on Manures and Chemistry—Quantity of Garden Seed to Plant—Manure to the Acre—Growth of Animals.

EDITORIAL ARTICLES.—The Navies of the World—The Watrous Impeachment—The President and Mexico—Douglas and Duquesne—The United Irishman and the United States—End of the Cangemi Trial, &c.

THE BENNETT DIVORCE CASE.—History of the Case of Bennett *vs.* Bennett in New-Haven.

THE ALLIBONE CASE.—History of the Bank of Pennsylvania Case in Philadelphia.

SONORA AND GUAYMAS—Descriptions of those places.

THE LOTTERIES—The Grand Break-up of Lotteries in New-York.

THE AMISTAD CASE—History of the *Amistad* Affair.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.—Latest Intelligence from Europe, the Pacific Coast, Fraser's River, Nicaragua, Mexico.

THE NICARAGUA ROUTE.—Full particulars of the affair of the *Washington*.

THE MORTARA CASE.—Second Letter of Secretary Cass.

TRIAL OF MONTALEMBERT.—Interesting Accounts of the Trial of M. de Montalembert.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.—Summary for the Week.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.—Summary for the Week.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.—Obituaries.

AGRICULTURAL.—The New-York Live-Stock Market, prepared expressly for this paper. Movements of Produce in the New-York Market during the week. Breadstuffs. Provisions. General Agricultural Intelligence. Latest Market Reports by Telegraph.

COMMERCIAL.—Money Affairs. Sales at the Stock Exchange. General Remarks.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY TIMES.

The Weekly Times is sent to subscribers, by Mail or Express, at the following rates *per annum*:

One Copy	$2 00
Five Copies, to one address, for	$8 00
Ten Copies, to one address, for	$12 00
Twenty Copies, to one address, for	$20 00

Single copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers ready for mailing—Price Four Cents.

Club Subscribers who wish their address written on their papers will be charged Twenty Cents extra.

Any person who may send us a Club Subscription of Twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy, *free*.

Additions may be made to the number of a Club, at any time, by the subscriber in whose name the Club stands, on the terms of the first remittance.

Postage.—The postage on the Weekly Times, any part of the United States or Canada, is only 26 cents per annum, *if paid in advance*.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published twice a week, and containing all the reading matter of the Daily, is sent to Subscribers at the rate of THREE DOLLARS per annum.

Payment in all cases is required invariably in advance; and no papers will ever be sent until the receipt of the money. Bills of all Specie-Paying Banks Received at Par.

All orders must be addressed to the
PUBLISHERS OF THE WEEKLY TIMES,
Corner Spruce and Nassau sts.

A Word About Hair Restoratives.—The original, as it is still the best, preparation for restoring gray hair to its original color, and rendering it strong, healthy and beautiful, is Heimstreet & Co.'s Inimitable Hair Coloring or Restorer. Every other preparation advertised for this purpose is but an imitation of this. Most of them are made with water, and require the expense of a hair-dressing to accompany them, as they leave the hair harsh and dry. Heimstreet's is made with oil and stimulating spirits, affording an agreeable hair wash, aside from its value as a restorative. It is sold at a reasonable price, placing it within the reach of all. We might introduce certificates sufficient to fill this paper, selected from those received from Clergymen, Senators, and well-known citizens in all parts of the country, but it is not necessary. We leave our readers to judge that if IMITATIONS can produce comparative successful results, the ORIGINAL and imitated article must surpass them all. Price 50 cents a bottle. Sold everywhere.
W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.
HEGEMAN & CO. retail it, and BARNES & PARK, CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, and JAMES T. MAXWELL wholesale it.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD.
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
NO. 191 BROADWAY,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times*.
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune*.
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Everett House Cafe and Restaurant.—The proprietor of the EVERETT HOUSE announces that he will open an elegant Café and Restaurant, on SATURDAY, Dec. 18. The entrance is on 4th-av., directly opposite the Clarendon Hotel. Private dinner and supper parties will be furnished at all times with every delicacy of the season.

The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, Store No. 7 Astor House.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Christmas Presents.—Gents' Embroidered Toilet Uppers and Slippers, Ladies' Button and Gaiter Boots, Toilet Slippers, &c.; Boys' Patent-leather Boots; and Misses' and Children's Gaiter-Boots and Shoes of all styles, suitable for Christmas Presents, at J. B. MILLER & CO.'S, No. 339 Canal-st.

Great Sale of Ties, Scarfs, Cravats, Stocks, Gloves, Under-garments—Retailing at wholesale prices at McLAUGHLIN'S Shirt and Furnishing Store, corner of Greenwich and Murray sts. Shirts made to measure.

Notice.—THREE SECOND-HAND
FIRE PROOF SAFES,
For sale very low.
STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray-st., New-York.

Stereoscopic Views.
BECKEL BROTHERS, No. 19 John-st.,
re just publishing a new series of American and foreign views on glass and paper.

Men's and Boys' Overcoats.
Closing out, wholesale and retail.
N. A. KNAPP,
No. 19 Cortlandt-st.

Bartholf's, Bartholf's.
SUPERFINE SEWING MACHINES.
OFFICE NO. 489 BROADWAY, COR. BROOME-ST.
Local Agents wanted. Address care Box 2,841, P. O.

Holiday Gifts.—A great labor-saving invention is PRINCE'S PROTEAN FOUNTAIN PEN. Thousands of testimonials in its favor. Pens warranted. Dépôt No. 267 Broadway, opposite the Park.

L. Silliman Ives, late Protestant Bishop, will Lecture THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Cooper Institute, in aid of a new Catholic church. Tickets 50 cents.

Alfred Munroe & Co.,
No. 441 Broadway.
Having replenished their stock to meet the demands for the Holiday month, invite purchasers to their assortment of
BOYS' AND YOUTHS' OVERCOATS
AND
SUITS,
and all styles of garments for boys.
In consideration of this being the closing month of the season, our prices will be found to be as low for quality and style as any of the Great Reductions.
MEN'S CLOTHING
of all kinds at correspondingly low prices.

Grover & Baker's
NEW
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINE.
PRICE $50.
NO. 495 BROADWAY.
THIS MACHINE IS UNQUESTIONABLY
THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

$50. $50.
Singer's New Family Sewing Machine.—A reliable Sewing Machine for family purposes at a low price, bearing the impress of the names of the most successful manufacturers in the world, has long been wanted. It can now be had. Price, complete for use, only FIFTY DOLLARS.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

GWYNNE & DAY'S
Bank-Note Register.
Those persons who are about to renew their subscription to a Bank-Note List, are requested to examine and compare that of GWYNNE & DAY'S with any other of a similar nature. A specimen copy will be sent gratis to any person furnishing their address. Weekly, $2 a year. Semi-Monthly, $1. Monthly, 50 cents. Address
GWYNNE & DAY, Bankers,
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

Skates! Skates!! Skates!!!
Over 100 varieties of English, American and German Skates, from 70 cents to $12 per pair, strapped,
At BERRIAN'S,
No. 601 Broadway.

Boys' Sleighs and Sleds, Nearly 50 Kinds,
varying in price from 15 cents to $20 each.
For sale at
BERRIAN'S,
No. 601 Broadway.

Skates! Skates!!
Over 100 varieties English, American and German Skates, from 70 cents to $12 per pair, strapped.
For sale at BERRIAN'S,
No. 601 Broadway.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—The great reduction in the price of these indispensable machines has brought a rush of customers. Though the prices have been put down, the machines are made better than ever. Now is the time to buy.
I. M. SINGER & CO. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Dr. Churchill's Specific Remedy for the Treatment of Consumption.—THE HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME, SODA AND POTASH.—This great remedy, the discovery of the celebrated Dr. J. F. CHURCHILL, of Paris, can now be obtained in a chemically pure and reliable form, prepared according to his formula, at the sole general dépôt in the United States, No. 49 John-st. Price, $2, or three bottles for $5, with full directions for use. Circulars giving all needful information may be obtained. Druggists supplied. Sold wholesale and retail by J. WINCHESTER, American and Foreign Agency, No. 49 John-st., New-York.

Scotch Caps.
Just received per steamer *Persia*, 100 dozen Scotch Caps. Having been selected by our agent expressly for our retail sales, we feel confident in asserting that they are superior in quality and general finish to any ever offered.
LEARY & CO.,
Leaders of Fashion, Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

A Purely Vegetable Compound, Chemically Combined.—The EAU ATHENIENNE, OR HAIR RESTORER OF JULES HAUEL, has a wonderful potency in restoring the hair and preserving the sight; as a preventive and cure for baldness, it is unrivaled, and will change gray hair and whiskers to their original life color, imparting to them the soft lustre of youth. Sold by all Druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & CO., No. 704 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

Rejoice!—CANTRELL, No. 813 Broadway, is selling his Boots and Shoes for ladies, gentlemen and children cheaper than ever.

MARRIED.

Clarke—Fisher.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 15, in the Northwest Reformed Dutch Church, West 23d-st., by the Rev. H. D. Ganse, Ferdinand Lee Clarke, of Rochester, N. Y., to Clara A., eldest daughter of the late John G. Fisher, of this City.

Cammann—Chesebrough.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 15, at St. Thomas' Church, by the Rev. W. F. Morgan, D. D., Henry J. Cammann to Kate V., daughter of Henry A. Chesebrough, all of this City.

Fielding—Craig.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 15, at Zion Church, by the Rev. Wm. J. Frost, Robert Fielding, Jr., to Lizzie R., only daughter of Abraham Craig, Esq., all of this City.

Schuyler—Valentine.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 15, at Grace Church, by the Rev. T. H. Taylor, D. D., Henry K. Schuyler to Ellen P., daughter of A. P. Valentine, Esq., of Spotswood, N. J.

Winans—Underhill.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 15, at Christ Church, by the Rev. Mr. Hart, Horatio Nelson Winans to Mary, daughter of Abraham Underhill, Esq.

Otis—Hamilton.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 1 by the Rev. Dr. Spear, Mr. J. Sanford Otis to Miss Julia E. Hamilton.

Dowling—Russell.—At Warrensburg, N. Y., on Tuesday, Dec. 14, by the Rev. Dr. Dowling, John W. Dowling, M. D., of New-York City, son of the officiating clergyman, to Miss Minerva, daughter of the Hon. Joseph Russell, of the former place.

Cleveland—Wray.—At Philadelphia, on Tuesday, Dec. 14, Mr. H. T. Cleveland, of this City, to Lizzie, daughter of James Wray, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

Wilson.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 16, Emma C., daughter of William and Deborah A. Wilson, aged 26 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, Dec. 18, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Allen-st. Presbyterian Church.

"We loved our daughter; yes, no tongue can tell,
How deep and dearly, and how how well;
Christ loved her too, and thought it best
To take her home with Him to rest."

Dexter.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 16, Mrs. Phoebe Dexter, relict of the late Stephen Dexter, in the 82d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, Dec. 18, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation, from the residence of her son-in-law, the Rev. Dr. McElroy, No. 61 Hammond st.

McLellan.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 16, Christian Young, wife of James McLellan, late of Glasgow, Scotland, aged 55 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, Dec. 19, at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 20 Rose st., without further invitation.

☞ Glasgow *Saturday Post* please copy.

Armstrong.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 16, Sarah, relict of Thomas Armstrong, in the 79th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her sons-in-law, William Sampson and T. A. Howe, are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 416 3d-av., on Saturday, Dec. 18, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Craig.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 15, Mrs. Elizabeth Craig, in the 80th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her grand-sons, James M. and Benj. E. Hancock, and those of her nephew, George Sibell, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the First Baptist Church, corner of Broome and Elizabeth sts., on Friday, the 17th, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Ketcham.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 15, Tredwell Ketcham, Jr., aged 19 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 34 West 26th-st., on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

Boardman.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 16, of membraneous croup, Carrie Hayden, only child of Gorham and Mary L. Boardman, aged 9 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 77 Henry-st., Brooklyn, this day, Dec. 17, at 2 o'clock.

Bowers.—At Harlem, on Thursday, Dec. 16, John A. Bowers, aged 28 years, 7 months and 8 days.

The friends and relatives, also the friends of his brother-in law, Howard Brady, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his residence, 125th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., without further invitation.

Brown.—At Newburgh, on Thursday morning, Dec. 16, Stanford Brownlee, only child of Caroline Stanford and Joseph G. B. Brown, aged 5 years, 5 months and 20 days.

Sears.—At Newburg, on Friday, Dec. 10, after a short illness, at the residence of his brother, C. B. Sears, Mr. Joshua C. Sears, of this City, in the 39th year of his age.

Livingston.—At Key West, Florida, on Thursday, Dec. 9, Cornelia Beekman Livingston, daughter of the late Col. Henry A. Livingston, of Poughkeepsie.

Bartow.—At Newtown, L. I., on Wednesday, Nov. 15, at the house of her son in-law, the Rev. George A. Shelton, Mrs. Eliza F. Bartow, relict of Jacob Bartow, Esq., aged 72 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at St. James' Church, Newtown, on Friday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

THE RANNEY SALE.

On the evenings of 20th and 21st of Dec., MONDAY and TUESDAY next, the Sketches and Pictures of the late WM. RANNEY, together with the contributions of the New-York Artists, will be sold at public auction by H. H. Leeds & Co. The nett proceeds of the sale are to be applied for the benefit of Mr. Ranney's widow and children. This sale offers a rare opportunity for the connoisseur, as among the Pictures will be found the works of Durand, Kensett, Lang, Gray, Elliott, Baker, Casilier, Church, Tait, James and William Hart, Hicks, Stearns, Rossiter, Cropsey, Edmonds, Sontag, Cafferty, Gifford, Hays, Boughton, Gignoux, Carter, Hall, Hubbard, Blondell—in fact, all our City Artists.

The Pictures are now on exhibition at the rooms of the National Academy of Design, corner 10th-st. and Broadway. Exhibition free.

ELKINGTON & CO., PATENTEES OF THE electro-plate, silversmiths, bronzists, &c., have opened in Church-st., Liverpool, most spacious show-rooms for the sale of their manufactures, which comprise all the varieties of table and dinner services, as well as ornamental and fine-art productions.
Manufactory, Newhall-st., Birmingham.
Show-rooms, Church-st., Liverpool.

WANTED TO HIRE—TWO HANDSOME CARpets and some stair carpeting. Also, some parlor furniture, mirrors, pictures, &c. Address, this day, BUSINESS, Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

THE CABLE GRIPPE.

This frightful malady first made its appearance in Newfoundland, spread through the length and breadth of Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick, Canada East and West, and now prevails to a most serious and alarming extent in this City and State. It is sudden in its attacks, and lays prostrate in a few hours the infant at the breast, the youth, the adult in the prime of health, the weak, feeble, and aged.

Its symptoms are as various as its victims are numerous. With some it commences its attacks with a violent headache, sore throat, pains in the back, across the loins. With others, constipation of the bowels, influenza, watery discharges from the nose and eyes, with dryness in the mouth and great thirst, with difficult breathing, chills and fever, bad coughs, shortness of breath, and violent pains shooting about the body. It is a combination of Influenza, scarlet and typhus fever. One moment the whole body is visited by flashes of heat, and the next shivering with cold. It is truly a terrible disease; hundreds of children have recently died from it; it has resisted all medical treatment of all the regular physicians. The only remedies that have been successful in arresting its progress are

Radway's
Ready Relief and Regulating Pills.

Let those suffering with this combination of pains, aches, infirmities, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Colds and Influenza, Fevers, &c., resort to these life-saving remedies at once.

A letter written us, under date of May 11, 1858, from Musquodoit, N. S., by S. B. Logan, Esq., says that "it has raged terribly in that place the past Winter, carrying off a great many. It baffled the skill of the best physicians, and was only arrested in its progress by Radway's Ready Relief. I was afflicted and it cured me. Many others I could mention found the same benefit. I remain, respectfully, yours, S. B. Logan."

DISPATCH FROM NEWFOUNDLAND.
Isle Valen, Oct. 18, 1858.

Messrs. Radway & Co.:

Radway's Ready Relief and Regulatory Pills are highly approved of here for the wonderful cures they have made of a disease prevailing here, commencing with sore throat and running the guantlet with every conceivable pain and ache of the human system. Send immediately a gross of Relief and Pills.
George LeMesseurier.

Radway's remedies are sold at No. 162 Fulton-st., New-York; Mrs. Hayes, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.
Are now opening at their Warerooms,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST.,
300 cases Warren Madder Prints.
85 cases new-style American Delaines.
30 cases Bay State and Waterloo
LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS.
50 cases All-Wool Long Shawls,
FIRST QUALITY AND LARGEST SIZE,
At a reduction of over 30 per cent.
They are not at liberty to state the make, but the trade will find them
FIFTEEN PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN ANY SHAWL IN MARKET.
35 cases Poil de Chevers, Crossovers and Ducals,
AT A GREAT BARGAIN.
Also, a large line of Clinton and Lancaster Ginghams.
The above-mentioned goods have been purchased in large lines at a great reduction
TO CLOSE THE FALL STOCK.
And they ask the particular attention of the trade to these goods.
N. B.—A full line of all makes
WOOL BLANKETS.

A NOTICE TO GENTLEMEN.
SIX
HUNDRED
DOZEN
SCOTCH
WOOL
SCARFS,
FIFTY CENTS EACH.
200 dozen Honey-comb Scarfs
A NEW STYLE, 75 cents.
200 dozen best English Silk Scarfs, 75 cents to $2 50.
20 dozen Gold Scarf Pins from $1 to $6.
10 dozen Gold-plated Pins from 25 cents to $1 50.
100 dozen Wool Mufflers, full sizes, 75 cents.
800 dozen Neck Ties and Stocks, from 25 cents to $1.
Retailed at WHOLESALE PRICES.
WARD,
NO. 333 BROADWAY,
UP STAIRS.
P. S.—Wholesale buyers can be supplied twenty-five per cent. cheaper than at any other house in New-York. Call and see.

FIRST GUN FOR THE HOLIDAYS!
BANCROFT, REDFIELD & RICE,
No. 177 Broadway, opposite Howard House,
Manufacturers of
RICH SILVER-PLATED GOODS.
A splendid assortment of
GIFT GOODS, well made and warranted.
TEA SETS, CASTORS,
BASKETS, SALVERS, PITCHERS, &c., &c.
A NEW STYLE OF URN, the size of a large coffee pot, with lamp and faucet. It saves the labor of raising the coffee at arm's length for every cup poured; is stylish, and the price low.

AT DEMPSEY & FARGIS',
No. 603 Broadway,
RICH JEWELRY AND STERLING SILVER-WARE.

AT DEMPSEY & FARGIS',
No 603 Broadway,
FINE ENGLISH AND SWISS WATCHES.

AT DEMPSEY & FARGIS'
No. 603 Broadway,
WEDDING AND HOLIDAY GIFTS.

ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
The Adams' Express Company have made such arrangements that HOLIDAY PRESENTS sent through their Express will receive extra care and prompt delivery at destination.
All parcels should be carefully packed and plainly marked, with full address, including (if possible) the name of street and number of dwelling.
When the delivery is desired on a particular date it should be noted on the package.
ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 59 Broadway.

CARPETING—FALL IMPORTATIONS.
AN EXTENSIVE STOCK AT REDUCED PRICES.

Elegant Medallion, new styles	13s. to 15s. per yd.
Elegant Velvet, new styles	10s. to 13s. per yd.
English Tapestry and Brussels, new	7s. to 10s. per yd.
English and Domestic 3-ply, new styles	7s. to 9s. per yd.
English and Domestic Ingrain, new	4s. to 6s. per yd.

With a large stock of OIL-CLOTHS and other goods at equally low prices. SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 458 Broadway, near Grand-st.

BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,
offer the balance of their stock of
FANCY FURS,
AT WHOLESALE ONLY,
and at closing-out prices,
to make room for their stock of
STRAW GOODS,
to which they invite the attention of Jobbers.
NO. 45 BROADWAY, N. Y.

CHILSON'S NEW CONE FURNACE,
FOR HEATING CHURCHES,
STORES AND DWELLING-HOUSES.
This is the only Furnace to which has ever been awarded a Gold Medal. Made and sold by
BRAMHALL, HEDGE & CO.,
No. 398 Broadway, corner Walker-st.

FANCY HAIR PINS, HEAD ORNAMENTS,
&c., &c.
A full assortment, comprising over three hundred styles.
Also, a variety of FANCY GOODS, suitable for the
HOLIDAYS,
Just received, and for sale low to the trade, by
FRANCIS P. FREEMAN, Importer,
No. 5 Maiden-lane.

JEWELRY AND WATCHES,
CLOCKS, BRONZES, MUSIC BOXES,
FANS, COMBS, CAP PINS,
FANCY ARTICLES.
OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND'S,
No. 527 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE
DR. S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA,
Wholesale and retail. Dépôt No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., office No. 2, opposite St. Paul's Church, New-York.

THERE IS NOTHING BETTER FOR PAIN or Weakness in the Back, Breast, Side, Rheumatism, Asthma, and for diseases of the Lungs, Liver and Kidneys, than KNAPP'S Indian Strengthening Plasters. General Dépôt, No. 382 Hudson-st. Sold by all Druggists.

"SOYER'S SULTANA SAUCE."
THIS EXQUISITE SAUCE, the *chef d'œuvre* of Soyer, originally made for the Club Houses of London, can now be had of all dealers in fine groceries, also at the principal hotels and restaurants. The London *Lancet* says, in reply to a dyspeptic:

"We recommend our correspondent to try Monsieur Soyer's Sauce, entitled the 'Sultana Sauce;' its flavor is excellent, and it affords considerable aid in cases of *slow and weak digestion*."

The London *Observer*, *United Service Gazette*, *Atlas*, *Morning Chronicle*, *Sunday Times* and *Bell's Life*, all pronounce this Sauce unequalled.
Wholesale Agents, CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London: GARDNER G. YVELIN, No. 217 Fulton-st., New-York.

BARTLETTS'S PATENT NOVELTY $5 SEWING-MACHINE.
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY PRACTICAL FAMILY SEWING-MACHINE, FOR $5.
This machine has not yet been offered at retail. Agencies are being established, will be opened soon—due notice given.
TO PREVENT MISAPPREHENSION,
The public are cautioned against purchasing or using Sewing-Machines infringing upon the several Patents secured, and distinctly stamped upon each machine, as all such will be strictly dealt with, to the full extent of the United States Laws, in such case made and provided.

HURRY! HURRY! HURRY!
Customers will please wait their turn. I pack and send the Magnetic Salve as fast as I can. For sale by Dr. S. B. SMITH, No. 322 Canal-st. near Church, and by druggists; also, by C. H. RING, cor. John-st. and Broadway.

THE [illegible] GIFT-BOOK.
THE STRATFORD GALLERY;
Or,
THE SHAKESPEARE SISTERHOOD,
COMPRISING
FORTY-FIVE IDEAL PORTRAITS.
DESCRIBED BY
MRS. J. W. PALMER.
Illustrated with Fine Engravings on Steel, from Designs by various Eminent Hands.
1 vol. Imperial 8vo, in antique Morocco, gilt. $12.

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS:
LADY MACBETH,
JULIET,
OPHELIA,
IMOGEN,
MIRANDA,
DESDEMONA,
ROSALIND,
CELIA,
BEATRICE,
HERO,
JULIA,
SILVIA,
VIOLA,
OLIVIA,
MARIA,
PORTIA,
JESSICA,
PERDITA,
HERMIONE,
MISTRESS FORD,
MISTRESS PAGE,
ANNE PAGE,
ISABELLA.
CLEOPATRA,
CRESSIDA,
HELEN,
CASSANDRA,
THE SHREW,
HELENA,
TITANIA,
CONSTANCE,
CORDELIA,
THE ABBESS,
KATHARINE OF ARRAGON,
ANNE BOLEYN,
PRINCESS OF FRANCE,
MARGARET OF ANJOU,
JOAN OF ARC,
LADY GREY,
LADY ANNE,
LADY PERCY,
PRINCESS KATHARINE,
PORTIA, (wife of Brutus,)
VIRGILIA,
LAVINIA.

The plan of this beautiful work is as original as it is attractive. In no respect is it a mere reproduction of the "Shakespeare Galleries," and "Heroines of Shakespeare," so well known to the public; but with striking novelty and taste combines the story-telling quality of Charles Lamb with the graceful criticism of Mrs. Jameson.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

ELEGANT GIFT BOOKS
FOR
THE HOLIDAYS.

GOODRICH'S WOMEN OF BEAUTY AND HEROISM	Most superbly bound in Turkey, full gilt or Antique. Illustrated with 10 Steel Portraits. Price $12 50.
AND GOODRICH'S COURT OF NAPOLEON.	Magnificently bound in Turkey, full gilt or Antique. A new edition, with 16 Steel Portraits. Price $12 50.
HUNT'S LIVES OF AMERICAN MERCHANTS.	Two elegant octavo vols., with nineteen Steel Portraits. Turkey morocco. Price $12; half Antique, $8.
RANDALL'S LIFE AND WORKS OF JEFFERSON.	Twelve handsome volumes, with Illustrations, bound in half-calf Antique, $43 50; Library Style, $36.

ALSO,
ADDISON'S WORKS, Six vols.
GOLDSMITH'S WORKS, Four vols.
FIELDING'S WORKS, Four vols.
SMOLLETT'S WORKS, Six vols.
STERNE'S WORKS, Two vols.
DEAN SWIFT'S WORKS, Six vols.
BOSWELL'S JOHNSON, Four vols.
JOHNSON'S WORKS, Two vols.
DEFOE'S WORKS Two vols.
LAMB'S WORKS, Five vols.
HAZLITT'S WORKS, Five vols.
LEIGH HUNT'S WORKS, Four vols.

The Celebrated British Classics put up in two neat cases. Price in one-half calf, gilt or Antique, $112 50; in Library Style, $75; in cloth, $62 50.

DERBY & JACKSON, Publishers, No. 119 Nassau-st.

EVANS & CO.
Have opened the largest stock of fine Books ever before offered at retail. With every book, at the time of sale, is delivered some rare, elegant or useful present, without extra cost. Behold this novelty—All books sold as low as can be obtained elsewhere, and in many instances at a great discount.
Remember—With every Book
A GIFT
worth from 50c. to $100.

G HOLIDAY PRESENTS
Are most admired in the form of Books, which are to be found in every form and variety, including
I Magnificently Bound and Illustrated Works, British and American Authors,
F Splendid Library editions Standard Fiction, Poetical, Historical, Biographical and Scientific Works.
T Juveniles for every age in large variety. Bibles for the Pocket, Pew and Family, in every form, size and style, at very
S low prices, at

EVANS & CO., No. 677 Broadway, New-York.
Catalogues mailed free, on application, to all parts of the world.

ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.
PHONOGRAPHIC REPORTS OF THE PROCEEDINGS
To be published every morning, in
THE DAILY STATE JOURNAL,
SPRINGFIELD.
The DAILY JOURNAL will be the only paper in which full, complete, and reliable reports of the doings of the ensuing Session of the Illinois Legislature will appear. A corps of experienced phonographers have been engaged for this purpose, under the direction of R. R. Bitt, law reporter of Chicago. The paper will be convenient for future reference, and should be in the hands of every politician, lawyer, and business man.
PRICE $1 50 FOR THE SESSION.
Payable in all cases in advance. The Session will begin on the first Monday of January. Send in your orders early. Address BAILHACHE & BAKER,
Springfield, Ill.
Subscriptions received by S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

DAVID RAIT,
NO. 405 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS,
REPRESENTING D. C. PEACOCK, LONDON,
FINE LONDON WATCHES,
Accurately adjusted, not influenced by climate, and
WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.
RICH DIAMOND JEWELRY.
DIAMOND RINGS, LAVA SETS,
DIAMOND CROSSES, CORAL SETS,
DIAMOND BRACELETS, MOSAIC SETS,
DIAMOND EAR-RINGS, CHAIN BRACELETS.
SOLID GOLD CHAINS,
GOLD THIMBLES,
NECK CHAINS,
GOLD CARD CASES,
SILVER CARD CASES.
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT BELOW
RETAIL PRICES.

FIRST E-PISTOL-ARY SHOT
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

MR. LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip:

Dear Sir:

Mrs. Smith and myself wish to inquire whether you continue to *retail Plated Goods*; also, whether your prices are as reasonable and your assortment as good as formerly. If so, we desire to make our annual call for the purchase of holiday gifts. Please reply through the papers, and oblige Yours, &c.,
J. SMITH, No. 110 Astor-place.

Mr. Smith is respectfully informed that, although our attention is principally confined to METALS and the wholesale trade, we *do* continue the *retail* department, and have at present a full assortment of richly-plated URNS, TEA SETS, CAKE BASKETS, CASTORS, PITCHERS, SPOONS, FORKS, CUPS, &c., at prices which offer great inducements to purchasers.
LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.
Foot of John-st.

MAGNIFICENT BOOKS, WRITING DESKS, dressing cases, work-boxes, portfolios, pocket-books, porte monnaies, and lots of other goods adapted to the Holidays, at the new Bookstore, No. 523 Broadway, (St. Nicholas Hotel.)
THATCHER & HUTCHINSON.

HOUSES ARE CLEARED OF VERMIN
and gardens preserved from the ravages of insects and worms by Lyon's Magnetic Powders and Pills.

Farewell to sleep when bed bugs prey,
Or rats and mice, (confound them,) play.

Professor Lyon found a plant in the interior of Asia, the powdered leaves of which is certain death to garden insects, ants, roaches, bugs, flees, ticks, moths, &c. A small amount of this powder will preserve a garden of plants, and rid a house of all these annoying pests. *It is free from poison* and harmless to mankind and domestic animals. It is more valuable in preserving crops than guano in making them grow. Many worthless imitations are advertised. The only genuine is signed E. Lyon. It can be ordered through any merchant.

Powder kills all insects in a trice,
But Pills are mixed for rats and mice.

Sample flasks, 25 cents; regular sizes, 50 cents and $1. Steamers, ships, houses, public buildings, &c, cleared of roaches, &c., by contract and warranted.
BARNES & PARK, New-York.

MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE CO.
AGENCY NO. 11 WALL-ST.

Assets, Aug. 1, 1858	$2,877,[illegible]
Total Dividends paid	1,073,[illegible]
Total Claims by death, paid	1,854,7[illegible]

This Company offers superior advantages, such as annual dividends, payments of dividends in cash, loans of one half of life premiums, economy of management. Prospectuses, &c., will be furnished (without charge,) and all information given, by the undersigned agents.
ROBT. L. PATTERSON, President.
B. C. Miller, Sec'y. JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents

FOR WINTER CLOTHING,
At Reduced Prices,
Tastily cut and well made,
See the stock offered by
DRUMGOLD & PROCH, No. 120 Fulton-st.

WE CLIP THE FOLLOWING FROM THE New-York *Times* of Dec. 10, 1858:

"Poisonous Hair Dyes.—At a late meeting of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine to show that lead, used externally, was sometimes absorbed into the system, Dr. W. H. Mussey mentioned the case of a man who, for eight years had used Twiggs', Mrs. Allen's and Christadoro's hair dyes, (the basis of which, he said, was sugar of lead and nitrate of silver,) and had thereby got the "blue line" on the gums, and the "blue face" which results from lead and nitrate of silver."

The learned doctor mentioned is right in stating the deleterious effects of lead and nitrate of silver combined, and hence it is that Prof. WOOD'S RESTORATIVE is not mentioned in the same category with the above, viz: because it contains no such combination; and it also furnishes the reason why, after years of trial, it grows more and more popular every day for restoring the gray and the bald, and preserving the color of youth. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Dépôt No. 312 Broadway.

ORIENTAL GYMNASIUM.—NO. 43 BAYARD-st., north side, a little west of the Bowery.

References.—E. T. Hiscox, D. D., the Rev. Theo. L. Cuyler, Aug. A. Wood, D. D., John M. Krebs, D. D., John W. Corson, M. D., the Rev. A. K. Nott, Joseph Hoxie, Esq., Prof. D. C. Van Norman, Thos. Armitage, D. D., the Rev. C. J. Jones, the Rev. S. T. Aldrich, Wm. D. Mangam, Esq., J. R. Bigelow, M. D., E. B. Belden, M. D.

This Institution is now open for the reception of pupils. Its object being the cultivation of the physical powers. Its membership is select, its course of instruction thorough and systematic, and its ventilation and apparatus perfect. Visitors welcomed every day from 4 to 10 P. M., except Wednesday, which is set apart for the reception of lady visitors.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to the Afternoon Class for Boys. FERGUSON & OVERTON, Proprietors.

NOTICE.—AN EVENING ROUTE FOR SALE cheap. Over 1,300 papers on it. Apply to
JAMES GILLEN, *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL.
Annual performance of Handel's sublime
ORATORIO OF THE MESSIAH,
On CHRISTMAS NIGHT,
Dec. 25, 1858,
by the
NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY,
on the
SAME SCALE OF GRANDEUR
which characterized the performances of the
SOCIETY LAST SEASON.

Tickets only 50 cents; reserved seats 50 cents extra. Will be for sale at the principal music stores, and at the office of the Academy.

Annual Subscribers' Tickets $5 each—admitting to all the rehearsals and performances of the Society—may be had at the rooms of the Society, (Dodworth's,) No. 806 Broadway, any Monday evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

No. 624 Broadway.
NINTH WEEK
OF
TOM TAYLOR'S GREAT ORIGINAL COMEDY,
THIS EVENING,
AND EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

Asa Trenchard, a live Yankee..........Mr. Jefferson
Lord Dundreary..........Mr. Sothern
Coyle..........Mr. Burnett
Abel Murcott..........Mr. Couldock
Binney..........Mr. Peters
Lieut. Vernon..........Mr. Levick
Florence Trenchard..........Miss Laura Keene
Mrs. Mountchessington..........Miss Mary Wells
Augusta.......... } her daughters, { ....Miss Effie Germon
Georgiana.......... } her daughters, { ....Mrs. Sothern
Mary Meredith..........Miss Sara Stevens

To conclude with
THE BONNIE FISH WIFE.

Sir Hiccory Heartycheer..........Mr. Burnett
Mr. Wildoates Heartycheer..........Levick
Gaiters, valet to Wildoates..........Peters
Maggie McFarlane, the Bonnie Fish Wife. Miss McCarthy

With songs, "Caller Herring," and "Coming thro' the Rye."

Dress Circle seats may be secured one week in advance, without extra charge; 50 cents each.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock, precisely.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.

Tickets..........50 cents | Children..........25 cents
Family circle, entrance in Crosby-st..........25 cents
Private boxes..........$5 | Orchestra seats secured....$1

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 17, 1858, most positively.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
In the City of New-York of
THE INIMITABLE RAVELS,
GABRIEL and FRANCOIS.
Positively last night of
BIANCO,
NICODEMUS and
THE TIGHT ROPE.
Last night of the two great artists,
GABRIEL and FRANCOIS,
in their laughable comic characters of
BIANCO AND NICODEMUS.
SATURDAY,
Benefit of GABRIEL RAVEL, and positively last appearance in New-York.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

GREATEST ARTISTIC TRIUMPH EVER ACHIEVED
IN THIS CITY.
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 17.

NOTICE.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock; to commence at 7 o'clock.

MR. WALLACK,
in a Shakesperian character, in which universal celebrity has been accorded him.
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE
will be produced for the occasion, with much of the original text of the great poet restored.
SCENERY AND COSTUMES
all new, and of the most superb description, and taken from
THE BEST ATTAINABLE AUTHORITY.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—BROADWAY.

Under the management of J. MOORE and WAYNE OLWINE.
INCREASING SUCCESS OF
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
THIS EVENING,
BENEFIT OF LITTLE CORDELIA HOWARD,
the original EVA.
Mr. and Mrs. G. C. HOWARD as ST. CLAIR and TOPSY.
To conclude with
A PAGE OF HISTORY.
The Page..........LITTLE CORDELIA

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, Dec. 17.
The entertainment to commence with a Drama entitled
THE WOMAN OF THE WORLD;
OR, A PEEP AT THE
VICES AND VIRTUES OF COUNTRY AND CITY LIFE.
Also, on the same night, a new Drama, entitled the
PIRATE'S LEGACY.
The whole to conclude with
LOVERS IN THE DARK.

BOWERY THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, Dec. 17,
The performances will commence with
RICHARD HOFFMAN.

Richard Hoffman..........Mr. Boniface
Jack Manders..........Mr. Fox

To conclude with
ROLFE.
Boxes and parquette 25 cents; pit 12 cents.
Doors open at 6½; commences at 7¼.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

SANDS, NATHANS & CO.'S GREAT CIRCUS.
Clowns..........Sam Lathrop and Tony Pastor
THIS EVENING, Dec. 17,
To commence with, for the first time,
THE FRENCH CONSCRIPT.
To be followed by
THE BEDOUIN ARABS.
To conclude with the Pantomime, entitled
JOCKO, THE BRAZILIAN APE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

GREAT FAIR.
OPEN MONDAY NIGHT,
AND CONTINUE ONE WEEK.
The Committee have leased the
ENTIRE GROUND FLOOR
OF MR. NIBLO'S BUILDINGS,
MAKING ONE GRAND SALOON,

And will open on the 20th inst. the most extensive Fair of the kind ever known. The proceeds of the Fair will be appropriated to the Aged and Infirm under the care of the Ladies' Union Aid Society—Institution West 42d-st.—of the Methodist Episcopal Church of this City.

The Committee would advise the public to procure tickets at the following places as far as practicable, as, judging from the two former Fairs, the delay at the door in procuring tickets will be very great from the immense concourse of people. No doubt, as they have been making greater preparations, there will be a still larger assemblage.

Admission 25 cents. Season tickets $1. Tickets may be obtained at the Methodist Book-Rooms, No. 200 Mulberry-st.; Wm. Hall & Son's Music store, corner Broadway and Park-place; C. C. Leigh's China store, No. 561 Broadway; M. W. Dodd, Publisher, No. 506 Broadway; S. Raynor's Bookstore, No. 76 Bowery; J. L. Van Buskirk, Druggist, No. 377 Greenwich-st., and of the Managers.

GREAT FAIR AND EXHIBITION OF THE AMERICAN UNION.

The Board of Managers of the American Union take pleasure in announcing that a very large portion of the floor and wall space of the extensive building
NO. 620 BROADWAY,
has been engaged by Inventors and Exhibitors, and that the
GALLERY OF FINE ARTS
is being rapidly filled with superior Paintings, elegant Statuary, &c., &c.

Attractive and interesting articles are arriving constantly from all sections of the country, and a livelier interest is manifested by the public generally than the most sanguine friends of the enterprise anticipated.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 21,
has been fixed upon for
THE OPENING NIGHT,
on which occasion, in addition to the usual attractions of a well arranged Fair, interesting addresses will be delivered. Music will be given by full bands under the direction of a popular conductor, and other entertaining features will be added, which will render this the most beautiful and satisfactory Fair ever held in New-York.

By order of the Board of Managers,
H. WHINFIELD, Vice-President.
A. H. WHEELER, Secretary.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,

Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway,
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
By C. H. FOX, FRANK BROWER, (first appearance,) C. WHITE, J. H. BUDWORTH, E. WARDEN, and the entire company.
To conclude with the much admired, new and original combination, entitled
SOUTHERN LIFE,
illustrated by
ELEGANT LIVING TABLEAUX.
Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

ON EXHIBITION.

The magnificent painting belonging to
THE EMPRESS OF FRANCE,
And representing
HER MAJESTY,
Surrounded by the Ladies of her Court,
At Goupil's Gallery,
No. 366 Broadway,
Size of the picture, 15x11 feet.
Open from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. Admission 25 cents.
M. KNOEDLER.
N. B.—Entrance through the store, as well as at the side door, where a large and commodious staircase has been opened.

BANVARD'S GREAT MECHANICAL PICTURE,

THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM,
Now open at the new hall on Broadway, near Bleecker-st. Also, the FAR-FAMED PANORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND, every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 3 o'clock; every evening at 7½. Admission 25 cents; Children 13 cents.

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.

FLORENTINE GALLERY, NO. 618 BROADWAY.
Exhibition of
CLASSICAL STATUETIC PAINTINGS.
Open Day and Evening.
Admission 25 cents.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—INTENSE EXCITEMENT.—UNPARALLELED SUCCESS.—Third week of the ZAVISTOWSKI PANTOMIME and BALLET TROUPE. FRIDAY, Dec. 17, the new comic pantomime ballet, THE BIRTHDAY. Paulina, the infant Alice; Babu, La Petite Emmeline; Peasants, Servants, &c., by the Zavistowski Troupe. After which, THE DAY AFTER THE FAIR, by the Wren family. Concluding with PEKIN IN AN UPROAR, by the Zavistowski children. The Aquaria, Happy Family, &c., to be seen. Admittance to all, 25 cents; Children under ten, 13 cents.

THE THIRTIETH ANNUAL BALL OF the New-York Fire Department, for the benefit of the Widow and Orphan Fund, will take place at the Academy of Music, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, 1859. Tickets may be procured of the Managers, or of the following officers: HENRY A. BURR, President, corner of Cliff and Frankfort sts.; JAMES F. WENMAN, Secretary, No. 146 Pearl-st.; PETER H. TITUS, Treasurer, No. 38 Market-st.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF FAT CATTLE, Sheep, Swine and Poultry, by the American Institute, is now open at the New-York Tattersalls, corner of 4th av. and 30th-st., and will be continued open WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 15, 16, and 17. Admission 25 cents. The complimentary and members' tickets will admit to this exhibition.

THE GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ WILL perform Haydn's Oratorio of the "Creation," at the Cooper Institute, on TUESDAY, the 28th inst. for the benefit of the German Ladies' Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans. Particulars in future advertisements.

AMUSEMENTS.

PROFESSOR BARTOLETTI'S INDUSTRIOUS FLEAS,

Now on exhibition, at No. 509 Broadway.

These Fleas, now exhibited for the first time in America, are all tamed and trained, and perform the most wonderful feats, such as driving mills, drawing cars, working the California gold-mines, &c., &c. Now on exhibition at 509 Broadway, 1st floor, room 2. Open from 11 o'clock A. M. till 10 o'clock P. M. Admission 25 cents.

LECTURES.

JOHN MACMULLEN, A.M.,

Has, at his rooms, No. 900 Broadway, (entrance in 20th-st.,) a Classical, French, English and Primary School, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. Terms: From $20 to $50 per quarter.

A Young Ladies' Class for Reading and Conversation, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 3 to 4 P. M. Terms: 50 cents per lesson.

A Young Men's Class (at a different hour) on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Terms: 50 cents per lesson.

Familiar Lectures on History and Geography, every Tuesday and Thursday, from 3 to 4 P. M. Tickets 12 cts.

Magic Lantern and Microscopic Exhibitions every Friday evening, from 7½ to 8½.

Scholars and Children, 10 cents. Adults, 20 cents.

PHILOSOPHY OF MEMORY.

Madame L. PARKER will lecture and illustrate the above-mentioned science, or Polish system, at the Cooper Institute, room No. 23, on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 18, at 7½ o'clock, with the intention of forming a second class. Ladies and teachers of Bible-classes are particularly invited to attend. Admission free.

NEW-YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE—EAST 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Dr. M. E. Foy, L. R. C. S. E. Resident Fellow Academy Medicine, &c., will deliver his second Lecture on FRIDAY, Dec. 17, at 7½ P. M. Tickets 25 cents each, to be had at the door.

TO LET—FOR LECTURES OR CONCERTS, A new and pleasant Lecture-room, with seats for 300 persons, on the corner of Broadway and 20th-st. Rent $5. Apply to JOHN MACMULLEN, No. 900 Broadway.

MR. REMINGTON READS A LECTURE THIS EVENING, Dec. 17, at 8 o'clock, at room No. 23 Cooper Institute, on *The Harmony of Beauty in Art.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ON THE 21ST INST.
POPE OR PRESIDENT.
STARTLING DISCLOSURES OF ROMANISM,
As revealed by its own writers.
FACTS FOR THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.
12mo, cloth $1.

This volume lays bare a mass of new and important information regarding the dealings of the Papacy in the United States. No work of the kind has ever presented to the American people such a thorough exposé of this corrupt system. The statements of this work being exclusively derived from Romish authorities—works inaccessible to the public, it cannot fail of producing a profound sensation. R. L. DELISSER, Publisher,
(Successor to Stanford & Swords.) No. 508 Broadway.

*** Copies mailed to any address, (prepaid) on receipt of the price.

Agents and canvassers wanted for every State in the Union.

MACHINE-MADE ENVELOPES.

The attention of
WHOLESALE STATIONERS, BOOKSELLERS,
and THE TRADE GENERALLY,
is invited to the quality, price and style of our extensive assortment of ENVELOPES. The facilities which we possess for manufacturing, enable us to offer inducements to purchasers of GOOD ENVELOPES not equaled elsewhere. We shall add a full line of
WRITING PAPERS,
all grades and styles, to our stock, by the 1st of February having made special arrangements with the manufacturers, and will be prepared to sell large dealers on the most favorable terms. A call respectfully solicited.

SAMPLES of ENVELOPES forwarded free of expense on application.

NEGBAUR & BRYAN,
No. 172 WILLIAM-ST.,
Near Beekman, New-York.
SUCCESSORS to BUTLER & BRYAN.

THE NEW-YORK FREEMAN'S JOURNAL this week, contains a full report of Archbishop Hughes' Sermon on *Catholic Education*, delivered last Sunday. Also, a full obituary of the late Father Larkin, S. J. Besides its usual variety of stirring articles on topics of political, ecclesiastical, and social interest. Single copies 6 cents. Annual subscription $2 50 by mail. Office No. 151 Fulton-st.

$30,000 WORTH OF BOOKS SELLING AT cost, and below cost, under the Museum, old stand, STRINGER & TOWNSEND. For 10 days only. The entire stock, consisting of standard Miscellaneous and Juvenile Books, in plain, elegant bindings, for gift and holiday presents.

MUSICAL WORLD, OF DEC. 18, CONTAINS "Christmas Carol;" music by R. STORRS WILLIS, Esq., Editor. Also, "Exhibition of the Musical Magic Lantern," by CHARLEMAGNE.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn,
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
MONDAYS, THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
Afternoons for ladies and children.
Evenings for gentlemen.
Pupils may commence at any time.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

JANES, BEEBE & CO.,

No. 356 Broadway,
and corner of Reade and Elm sts.

The only establishment in the United States extensively engaged in the manufacture of
ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK,
FOUNTAINS, VASES, SETTEES, ARBORS, LIONS, DEER, DOGS, LAMBS, FOXES, EAGLES, WILD BOAR, FIGURES for NICHES and GAS BURNERS, SCRIPTURAL and MYTHOLOGICAL FIGURES, BAPTISMAL FONTS, &c., &c.

IRON BEDSTEADS
Suitable for DWELLINGS, HOSPITALS, PRISONS and SEMINARIES, HAT TREES, FIRE-SET STANDS, and BRACKETS of all kinds, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

IRON STABLE FURNITURE,
HAY RACKS, MANGERS, and STALL PARTITIONS.

In addition to their Ornamental Department, J. B. & Co. are prepared to execute orders to any extent for all descriptions of
IRON-WORK FOR BUILDINGS.
ROOFS, GIRDERS, LINTELS, SKY-LIGHTS, IRON CASES for LIBRARIES, and for TOWN and COUNTRY RECORDS.

For evidence of their ability in this line, they refer to
THE CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY,
THE CEILINGS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
AND
SENATE CHAMBER,
and to other work now in progress on the PUBLIC BUILDINGS at the NATIONAL CAPITOL.

HOT-WATER AND HOT-AIR FURNACES,
for DWELLINGS, STORES, CHURCHES and LARGE EDIFICES.

BEEBE'S
CELEBRATED KITCHEN RANGES,
Established beyond Experiment and without question the *most reliable Cooking Apparatus for Families in use.*
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES sent by mail.
JANES, BEEBE & CO.,
No. 356 Broadway, New-York.
Manufactory corner of Reade, Centre and Elm sts.

ESTABLISHED 1839. GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,

EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York,

Manufacturers of iron railings of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.

Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.

Specimens of our work can be seen at the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.

United States Custom-houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

ILLUMINATING TILES, VAULT COVERS &c.

Illuminating Tiles, Vault Covers, &c., giving from 25 to 50 per cent. more light than any other protected light manufactured for platforms, areas, door sills and risers, side walks, floor and roof lights of Leonard & Jackson's patent, patented June, 1858. This is an entire new patented article, the glass is protected, a cart wheel can pass over the light without touching the glass, and it gives from one-quarter to one-half more light than any other manufactured, besides our prices are reasonable; we do not have to pay Thaddeus Hyatt one dollar a foot for every foot manufactured, and are not bound to charge six dollars for every foot of vault lights sold, as the select few that compose the vault-light combination. We respectfully invite the attention of owners, architects, builders and others to examine our light—a better article at less money. We also manufacture iron building fronts, beams, girders, columns, railings, stairs, shutters, and every description of cast and wrought iron work for building purposes.

Manufacturers of the following iron fronts and interior work: New-York *Times* Building and the balance of the block, American Exchange Bank, Astor Banking House, Union Bank, and many others.

JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural Iron Works, Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st.
East Broadway stages pass within one block of our works.

RELIANCE FIRE REGULATOR—FOR SAVING fuel in steam-boilers. The most sensitive and efficient instrument of the kind.
CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 66 Broadway.

GAS PIPE! GAS PIPE!!!—LARGE CONSIGNMENT! Prices much below manufacturers' prices. Also, brass and malleable fittings. JOHN H. LIDGERWOOD & CO., No. 9 Gold-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT, COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES. —For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

SOAP-STONE FROM THE MIDDLEFIELD QUARRIES, in lots to suit, either in the rough block or sawed into slabs, or otherwise manufactured. Descriptive Catalogues sent by mail, on application to JOSEPH P. PIRSSON, 5 Wall-st., New-York; or JONATHAN CHILD, West Worthington, Mass.

DRY GOODS.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,

NO. 475 BROADWAY.
GREAT INDUCEMENTS FOR THE
BALANCE OF THE SEASON, AND
DURING THE HOLIDAYS.
OVER A QUARTER OF A MILLION
DOLLARS' WORTH OF
CLOAKS AND FURS, all new and elegant Goods have been marked down, and will be offered, commencing Monday, Dec. 13, at a very large discount from previous prices.

OUR CLOAK STOCK,
it is well known, comprises at all times the largest, best manufactured and most distinguished novelties to be found in the United States.

OUR FUR STOCK,
which is manufactured under our own special superintendence, cannot be excelled either in VARIETY, or guaranteed genuineness, by any establishment on this Continent.

It is these stocks, without the reservation of a single article, which we have reduced in price, and to which we invite the inspection of all buyers.

The entire of our new and elegant
PARIS AND OTHER BONNETS
we have reduced over
FIFTY PER CENT.,
in order, if possible, to dispose of the entire Winter assortment.

BARGAINS IN RIBBONS
will be found on our tables, all this Fall's styles, at less than
HALF THEIR VALUE.
FLOWERS, HEAD-DRESSES, and every article of Millinery Goods, we have also reduced in price.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
NO. 475 BROADWAY.

Ladies will please observe that our store is specially distinguishable by the Large White POLAR BEAR in the window.

AT MACY'S.

Ladies call at Macy's for your Lace Sleeves.
Ladies call at Macy's for Shaker Flannels.
Ladies call at Macy's for Fine all-Wool Flannels.
Ladies call at Macy's for your Lace Goods.
Ladies call at Macy's for Linen Goods.
Ladies call at Macy's for Cambric and Muslin Collars.
Ladies call at Macy's for Cambric and Muslin Setts.
Ladies call at Macy's for Under-clothing.
Ladies call at Macy's for Ribbons and Flowers.
Ladies call at Macy's for Dress Trimming.
Ladies call at Macy's for Ruches and Feathers.
R. H. MACY,
6th-av, next door to 14th-st.

CHEAP CLOAKS FOR THE HOLIDAY TIMES.

PRICES REDUCED. ASSORTMENT INCREASED.
Black Beaver Raglans, $6. Leopard Cloth Cloaks, $6.
Super Beaver Raglans, $10 and $12. Rich Velvet Cloaks
ALL REDUCED.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

AT MACY'S,

Nos. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AV.

Ladies will find a prime assortment of Woolen and Cotton Hosiery, the best styles to be found in New-York City; also, a splendid assortment of Woolen, Silk, Fleecy-lined and Kid Gloves.

Stores Nos. 204 and 206 Sixth-av.
R. H. MACY.

LACES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Great sacrifice in Lace Setts.
Point D'Alencon, Point Appliqué,
Maltese, and Honiton Lace Setts.
Reduced to one-half the regular price.
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

LACE CURTAINS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Ranging in price from $6 to $25 per pair.
Bought at recent Auction Sales,
and selling much below cost of importations.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE

OF
FALL AND WINTER
CLOAKS, RAGLANS and SACKS.
H. EAGERTON, No. 409 CANAL-ST.,
WILL OFFER
THE ENTIRE STOCK,
Comprising
The largest and best selected
Stock of
CLOAKS,
RAGLANS,
TALMAS
AND SACKS
EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET.
As an inducement to close out the stock we offer
AT RETAIL, DRAB BEAVER RAGLANS,
At $4 and $5; wholesale price $9 and $10.
AT RETAIL, SILK LINED SLEEVE CLOAKS,
From $7 to $10; wholesale price from $12 to $20.
AT RETAIL, BEAVER CLOTH SACKS,
WITH CROCHET TRIMMINGS.
From $8 50 to $15; wholesale price from $12 to $25.
ALL OUR SUMMER STOCKS
OF FALL AND WINTER STYLES,
Containing
$100,000 WORTH OF
BEAVER,
DOESKIN,
FELT,
CLOTH
AND ESQUIMAUX.
CLOAKS, RAGLANS, TALMAS AND SACKS
AT RETAIL
40 PER CENT. BELOW
WHOLESALE PRICES.
H. EAGERTON,
No. 409 Canal st.

HOLIDAY TRADE.

J. R. JAFFRAY & SONS
Will exhibit, at their new warehouse,
NO. 350 BROADWAY,
On Tuesday Morning, Dec. 7,
Full lines of the following goods, many of which will be offered at a very great reduction on former prices:
Jobs of Jaconet and Book Collars.
Jobs of Jaconet and Book Sets.
Paris Embroidered Collars and Sets.
Maltese Lace Collars and Sets.
Honiton Lace Collars and Sets.
Point de Bruxelles Collars and Sets.
Real Black Lace Veils.
Pusher Black Lace Veils.
Lace Coiffures, Crowns and Crapes.
Real Valenciennes Laces.
Real Black Thread Laces.
Jaconet and Swiss Trimmings.
Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Hosiery and Gloves.
Silk Hdkfs.
White Goods.

REMOVAL.

J. R. JAFFRAY & SONS
Will remove to their new warehouse,
NO. 350 BROADWAY,
On Tuesday, Dec. 7, 1858

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

CHEAP, HANDSOME AND USEFUL.
W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, has on hand a very large stock of desirable goods for presents, some of which can be worn by parties not in mourning.

ENGLISH DE LAINES..........12½ cents.
CALICOES, warranted fast colors..........10 cents.
SCOTCH GINGHAMS..........12½ cents.
ALL-WOOL PLAIDS..........35 cents.

Another lot of those CUBAN CLOTHS, 1½ yards wide, 56 cents.
500 Handsome CRAPE SETS, $1, worth $2,
300 WHITE AND BLACK, 75 cents and $1.
BEST BLACK KID GLOVES in town, 62½ cents.
Second quality do., 37½ cents.
N. B.— W. JACKSON,
IMPORTER OF MOURNING GOODS,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

BARGAINS IN CLOAKS, RAGLANS, AND CIRCULARS

SEVERAL ENTIRELY
NEW STYLES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
BEAVER RAGLANS at $3 50, $4, $4 50, and up.
CASTOR BEAVER RAGLANS at $4 75, $5 50, $6, and up.
FRENCH BEAVER RAGLANS at $5 50, $6 25, $7, and up.
FINE FRENCH BEAVER SLEEVE CLOAKS, new styles, with Crotchet Fringe, at $8 25, $9 50, and up.
ESQUIMAUX BEAVER SLEEVE CLOAKS, new styles, with Crotchet Fringes, at $10, $11 50, and $12 50.
Our assortment of
CHILDREN'S AND MISSES' RAGLANS is very large.
Ladies who desire to economize, visit our store.
W. K. PEYTON, No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

A COMPLETE RAZEE

In the Prices of all Descriptions of
BOYS' CLOTHING,
AT
GENIN'S BAZAAR.

The price of every article in our unequaled stock of Boys' Overcoats, (with and without capes,) School Suits, Holiday Clothing, Fancy Jackets, &c., are
THIS DAY MARKED DOWN
with an unsparing hand, as we are resolved to dispose of our entire assortment
BEFORE NEW-YEAR'S.

Our new scale of prices will be recognized by parents as the lowest in the City, considering the style and quality of the articles. GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

KIDDER BROTHERS,

No. 161 Chambers-st., New-York, manufacturers of HORSE BLANKETS AND HARNESS MAKERS' TRIMMINGS.

A large stock of horse blankets in great variety of patterns at wholesale. Low for cash on approved credit.

FREDERICK MAYNARD,

Manufacturer of
LADIES' SILK DRESS BUTTONS, TASSELS, &c.
No. 20 Cliff-st.
A large assortment, suitable for the jobbing trade, constantly on hand.

SKIRTS, SKIRTS MADE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—Cheaper than ever. Eleven springs, Damascus steel and latest Paris models, $1 50; 17 springs, $3; 21 springs, $3 50; 30 springs, $4. All our own make and warranted, at Mrs. FOSTER'S Model Skirt Dépôt No. 383 Broadway, over Morrison's. Ladies in attendance. French and German spoken.

SKIRTS.—ELEVEN-SPRING SKELETON skirts, adjustable bustle and well made, $1 31; 13 springs $1 50, and 16 springs, $2; children's 4 springs, 25 cents. Dealers supplied with 8 springs for $8 per doz., 11 springs, $11, and 13 springs for $16 per doz. C. L. HARDING, Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson. No connection with the next store.

LADIES! LADIES!! LADIES!!!—LADIES who have not purchased their Winter bonnets will do well by calling at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway, as the balance of the stock will be sold below cost.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE, a furnished bedroom, with partial board for the lady only, as both are engaged out during the day. Terms must be moderate. Location above 12th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Address, with particulars, H. D., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

PAPER DOLLS, PAPER FURNITURE, AND PAPER HOUSES.

The neatest, cheapest and most pleasing Holiday Gifts for little Girls to be found anywhere are the PAPER DOLLS, PAPER FURNITURE and PAPER HOUSES manufactured by the subscribers.

They consist of twelve numbers of Paper Dolls, (two of them just out.) Two numbers of Paper Furniture, one for the Bedroom and one for the Parlor, and three different styles of Paper Houses.

These houses are something quite new, and are really very elegant. One of them is two stories high, and one of them is printed to represent brick sides and brick chimney.

The rooms are beautifully carpeted and furnished, and a more pleasing effect for a child cannot be produced than by one of these houses, provided with a set of Furniture and some of the Dolls dressed and standing in the rooms of the house.

CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, No. 3 Park-row.

JELLIES FOR HOLIDAY TABLES.

PETER COOPER'S
REFINED
SHEET AND SHRED ISINGLASS.
A PRIME ARTICLE,
very extensively used for
CALVES' FOOT JELLY,
BLANC MANGE, TABLE AND WINE JELLIES,
and for
JELLIFYING PRESERVES.

The Shred, with directions for using, is put up in small packages for family use, and is sold by all the principal Grocers and Druggists throughout the United States.
PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

HOLIDAY CARD,

REDUCTION OF PRICES.
A large and well-assorted stock of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS
of every grade. Splendid sets (complete) from $10 to $20. Misses', Boys' and Infants' plain and fancy Hats and Caps of the most fashionable patterns. Gents' Hats and Caps of every style and quality. The Holiday Hat is a superb article, and recommends itself to every person of taste.
KELLOGG, Manufacturer, No. 381 Canal-st.

CONFECTIONERY.

CHOICE ASSORTMENT,
PURE ARTICLES,
LOW PRICES.
THOS. G. HODGKINS,
No. 154 Greenwich-st., between Cortlandt and Liberty.
N. B.—A large supply of Broken Candy for the Holidays.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Appropriate Holiday Presents at No 297 Broadway. A splendid assortment of neat and safe Pistols, Revolvers, weighing only 10 ounces each; Cannons, Pocket Knives, single and double Guns, Rifles, &c., &c., of the best quality. B. J. HART & BROS., No. 297 Broadway.

PAUL S. BROWN'S BAKING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 27 3d-av., corner 9th-st., opposite the Bible House, invites the ladies of New-York to call and examine his beautiful assortment of cakes and pyramids for the holidays; family cakes baked, iced, and ornamented to order—and supplied daily with pure and wholesome bread and rolls—please leave your orders early; punctually attended to.

A SUITABLE PRESENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—The Youth's Chemical Cabinet, containing Apparatus and Chemicals, with instructions to perform upwards of 100 interesting CHEMICAL EXPERIMENTS. Price $5. For sale by JOHN FYFE, 116 John-st.

FURS.

FRENCH
MINK
LARGE
½
CAPE
MUFF
AND
CUFFS
FOR
$15 00.
ALSO,
SAME
FUR,
Smaller
Size,
FOR
$13 00.
For a good article of Furs, call on WHITE & BIRD.

A NOTICE—FURS.
WHITE
AND
BIRD'S,
NO. 34 JOHN-ST.,
AND
NO. 28 MAIDEN-LANE,
COR. NASSAU-ST.
CHILDREN'S FURS,
SABLES, ERMINES,
MINKS, MATENS,
CHEAP.

FIRST-
CLASS
FURS
AT
RETAIL.
GENTS'
OTTER
SEAL
NUTRA
CAPS,
FROM
$2 00
TO
$6 00.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

BOUGHTON & RANDALL,
No. 83 Broadway, (up stairs,) block below Trinity Church, Wholesale Dealers, Manufacturers and Importers of
FINE FURS,
Having determined to offer their stock at RETAIL, would invite the attention of the Ladies to their Extensive Assortment of FANCY FURS, consisting of
RUSSIA AND HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK, FITCH, STONE-MARTEN, &c.
IN CLOAKS, CAPES, HALF-CAPES, VICTORINES,
MUFFS, CUFFS, &c.
Also, Hudson's Bay Wolf, Prairie Wolf, Bear, Fox, Genet
SLEIGH ROBES.

We call special attention to our White Arctic Fox—a beautiful artible for Carriage Lap Robes.

Our Stock being the Finest and most Extensive in the City, we feel confident that every one can be suited.

FURS! FURS;

Ladies could not make a handsomer
HOLIDAY PRESENT
than a set of Furs such as have just been received from the hunters at the Fur Trappers' Dépôt. Owing to our getting them direct from head-quarters, we sell 40 per cent less than others. Bring a judge of Furs and examine the stock at the
FUR TRAPPERS' DEPOT.
DRAKE, No. 9 Bowery.

FOR RICH FURS,

USEFUL FURS, and
CHEAP FURS,
In infinite variety and the newest Paris modes, visit
GENIN'S NEW FUR-ROOM,
No. 507 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

FURS! FURS! FURS!—A LARGE AND ELEGANT assortment of ladies' and children's fashionable Furs at extraordinary low prices, together with a good stock of gents, boys' and children's hats, caps and umbrellas, at prices which defy competition, at the old-established Hat, Cap and Fur Store No. 90 Fulton-street, between Gold and William sts. CHAS. P MELLENEY.

SUPERB SABLE CLOAK—NEW STYLE.—price $275; large sable cape, price $125; sable muffs, cuffs, &c., at very low prices.
GEORGE A. HEARN, No. 425 Broadway.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO SMALL FRONT rooms, having gas, bath, &c., suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, can be had with board, at No. 48 East 16th-st., near Union-square. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged. Terms for two persons, including fire and gas, $10.

BOARDING.—A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN OBTAIN full or partial board in a very pleasant neighborhood, and in a comfortable private house in West 16th-st., near 6th-av., by applying to the Janitor in the New-York University, on Washington-square.

BOARDING.—A VERY PLEASANT ROOM TO let, with or without breakfast and tea, in a private family, to a single gentlemen. References exchanged. Apply at No. 66 Amity-st.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47, AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or singlegentlemen.
E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—A LADY OCCUPYING a neat and comfortable cottage in a pleasant and healthy village, 15 miles from the City, would accommodate an invalid, or party seeking retirement, with a spacious room and such board as they may desire, or the state of their health may require, on very reasonable terms. For particulars, address Mrs. C. C., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A VERY nice room, with good pantry, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, in a family where there are a few boarders, enjoying the privileges and advantages of home. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 198 Clinton-st.

BOARD WANTED.—A LADY, WITH TWO children and maid, desires to obtain board, parlor and two bedrooms, unfurnished, on second floor, in vicinity of University-place. References exchanged. Address R. W., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES to obtain comfortable rooms and good board, for himself, wife and infant child with nurse. Location must be good and terms moderate. Address N. N. S., Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED IN ELIZABETHTOWN. —A gentleman wishes to make arrangements for permanent board in a private family, for himself and wife. Address, stating terms, (which must be moderate,) location, &c., BANK CLERK, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—THREE OR FOUR single gentlemen can be accommodated with board at No. 36 Willow-st., Brooklyn, two minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry.

NO. 767 BROADWAY.—THIS HOUSE HAVING been thoroughly refitted, is now ready to receive permanent boarders for the Winter. Rooms to let for families or single gentlemen, with or without board; private table if required; table d'hôte at 5½; French cook. References exchanged.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, OR ONE or two single gentlemen, who can appreciate the luxury of a beautiful front parlor on 2d floor, with bedroom attached, tastefully furnished, in a private family where they will have a well-furnished table and good society, can be accommodated by addressing JAY, Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING IN Brooklyn, would let a second-story front room unfurnished, and hall bed-room furnished, adjoining, together or separately; conveniences for gas and fire; references required. Address, for two days, S. F., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

NO. 135 EIGHTH-STREET, THREE DOORS east of Broadway, opposite Clinton Hall, board with rooms for gentleman and wife. Also, for single gentlemen. Location one of the most desirable in the City. Immediate vicinity of principal hotels, amusements, libraries, &c. Terms reasonable.

ROOMS AND BOARD—FOR FAMILIES OR single gentlemen may be had in the well-located house No. 14 West 28th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av. The house has every modern convenience, and the comforts of home can be safely promised. References given and required.

WANTED—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD, in a private family, somewhere in the vicinity of the Astor Library, by two ladies engaged in literary pursuits. They will give very little trouble, and terms must be moderate. Address M. B. B., Box 132 *Times* Office.

TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN OR A GENTLEMAN and wife can be accommodated with furnished rooms, with board, in a first-class house, No. 141 West 34th-st. References exchanged.

TO LET—TWO LARGE, FURNISHED ROOMS, with a small room attached, with board, at No. 263 4th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., convenient to the different car and stage lines. Gas, water, baths, &c.

GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES OR SINGLE gentlemen can be accommodated with board at No. 161 and 163 Hudson-st. Location desirable.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—FOR A FAITHFUL, ECONOMICAL and highly-recommended girl, a situation either as plain cook or general houseworker; washes and irons excellently; is very active, willing and truthful, and will try to please. Also, a situation is wanted for a fully experienced chambermaid and waiter; gives the very best reference, and is very neat. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, TIDY young girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and waiter, or would do the fine washing and ironing, or would do the housework of a small family; is willing and obliging; would have no objection to go to the country to a good place; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for one day at No. 242 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the rear, first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECTABLE Protestant German girl, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework, in a private family; understands her duties in the kitchen, and is an excellent washer and ironer; is an honest and reliable servant, speaks English, and is of a very kind disposition. Good references. No objection to Brooklyn. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, WITH EXCELLENT City reference, a situation as laundress; does up shirts and linens in a magnificent style; or as cook and laundress; is a good baker; understands her business thoroughly; wages $7 to $8; also, her cousin, as chambermaid and waitress; does fine washing and ironing; wages, $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG woman, in a private family, as seamstress and dressmaker; one who thoroughly understands her business; can sew on a machine; has no objection to assist in the chamberwork; good references given. Call for three days at No. 202 7th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY OF REFINEMENT and pleasant disposition would like to find a home, where her endeavors to be useful would be appreciated, either in the care of children or overseeing household affairs, as one of the family. References exchanged. Address immediately, stating where an interview may be had, Miss M—, Box 658 Post-Office, New-York.

WANTED—BY A VERY GENTEEL AND WELL-DISPOSED German girl, a situation; understands chamberwork, waiting, and good, neat sewing; very fond of children; is an honest, reliable servant; speaks English, and is of a very kind disposition. Ladies wishing a first-class up-stairs servant, apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; also, wishes to have her sister with her as nurse and chambermaid; no objection to assist in washing and ironing; best of City reference. Can be seen, till engaged, at No. 35 Christopher-st., cor. of Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN GIRL of respectable parentage as chambermaid, nurse, or to do plain sewing; is well informed, of neat and genteel appearance, particularly fond of children; is willing and obliging, and has excellent City references. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class meat and pastry cook; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to a first-class boarding house; no objection to assist in washing, if required. Apply, from 9 to 5 o'clock, at No. 38 5th-st., between Bowery and 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED WOMAN, of good habits, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; understands meat and poultry baking; wages $8, City or country. Also her niece as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and neat sewer; is quick at the needle. Call at 216 East 23d-st., three days.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waiter, or would do housework in a small family. A smart intelligent woman also wants a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do housework. They have the most unexceptionable references. Apply at No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as cook in a private family, and to assist in the washing and ironing; is a good plain cook and washer and ironer; she will be found fully competent in the discharge of her duties. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 22 Abingdon-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A VERY RESPECTABLE middle-aged woman; is a good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer; will be found economical, prudent and trusty in her duties; a person of character and steady habits. Appreciates a good home more than wages. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SCOTCH young women; one as nurse and seamstress; one as chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework; also, by one as cook, and one as laundress; also, by four nice, colored young women, well recommended. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as first class laundress; understands French fluting. Has lived in the best of families, and can produce the best of City references. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 38 5th-st., between Bowery and 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT, a situation as an excellent plain cook, and is willing to assist with the washing and ironing, and understands making good bread. Good City references can be given by calling at No. 36 18th-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway, in the rear, 2d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG LADY; is willing to do anything to earn a respectable living; would prefer to instruct one or two children in the rudiments of the English language; would take the entire charge of a child. Reference exchanged. Address AMERICAN, Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as chambermaid or waitress; she perfectly understands her business in either capacity. Can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 103 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., front basement, for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A SITUATION as nurse, housekeeper, or to wait on an invalid lady. The most respectable references, from the first families in the City, can be given. Apply at No. 107 13th-st., near 3d-av., between 10 and 4 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A RESPECTABLE girl; is an excellent washer and ironer, and willing to do general housework in a small family. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 151 East 21th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations in a private family: the one to cook, wash, and iron; and the other for chamberwork and waiting. Good City references. Inquire at No. 35 Christopher-st., corner of Waverley-place, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl, as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid; no objection to the country. Best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or housework in a small private family. Good reference. Call at No. 190 12th-st., for two days, between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A SITUATION as Housekeeper in a hotel, boarding-house, or private family. Good City reference given. Please apply at No. 130 3d-av., third floor, or send a note to "HOUSEKEEPER."

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STRONG, WILLING, faithful girl, understands every branch of housework, and not afraid of it; is a good plain servant, and appreciates a steady situation more than high life. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN EXCELLENT AND RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as seamstress, chambermaid, or nurse. Can give good recommendations from her last employer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 96 West 47th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; is a good bread baker, can be seen at her present employer's. Call at No. 57 West 11th-st., near the 5th-av.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EASTERN girl, to cook, wash and iron, or do chamberwork, or the housework of a small family. Is a thorough domestic, and can come well recommended. Address A. B., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE colored woman to go South or North; has had some experience in taking care of children; would wait on a lady. Call at No. 130 Cornelia-st., between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK, A SITUATION IN a private family; is a good laundress; is an excellent baker; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 97 12th-st., west of 5th-av. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook; she is neat, careful and industrious; wages $7. Apply, within three days, at her present employer's, No. 23 Rutgers-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MONTHLY nurse, a situation for the Winter to take care of an infant or an invalid lady; the best of City reference. Inquire at No. 176 West 17th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waiter. Can be seen at No. 93 Jay-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS. —German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c., call at the large Institute and Home of Domestics, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a very excellent and highly-recommended German Protestant man, who understands the care and treatment of horses well, and is a careful driver; is willing to make himself generally useful; has the best of reference from his former employer. Call on J. WEIDLE, No. 89 West 19th-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO WORK AFTERNOONS, by a smart, active boy; is willing to work from 1 o'clock until 6, in any good, moral place; is of good character, and a moral boy; can give the best of references, and will work for low wages; is between 16 and 17 years of age. Address R. G. E. K., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A STEADY AND INDUSTRIOUS Protestant young man, a situation. He is a good coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses well; is willing to work, and to be useful about a place. No objection to any part of the country. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SCOTCHMAN, either as porter in a store, or to take charge of horses; good references given. Apply at No. 28 4th-av., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK IN A wholesale Hardware store, by a young man who has had five years' experience in the business. Address HARDWARE, Box No. 201 New-York *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as waiter in a respectable family or private boarding-house. Best of City reference. Address J. H., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A young Englishman; good City references given. Address J. A., Box No. 111 *Times* Office, or can be seen at No. 514 Broadway, P. TRAINOR'S harness store.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A private family, by a trustworthy man of long experience in the care and management of horses, and is a careful driver; he perfectly understands his business in all its various branches, and is of a most obliging disposition; has the best City reference from his last and previous places. Address T. H., Box No. 160 *Times* Office, or No. 37 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as coachman; understands the care and management of a gentleman's horse, and is a good and careful driver, and understands vegetable gardening, and farming in all its branches, and is willing to take charge of a gentleman's place; can give the best reference as to character and capability, sobriety and honesty. Address W. W., Box 108 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young man, who perfectly understands his business as waiter; can drive, if required, or would make himself generally useful to any gentleman that would require his services; no objection to the country; wages moderate; good references given. Address J. BOSE, Box No. 164 *Times* Office, or at No. 11½ Furman-st., corner of Atlantic, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE and well-recommended French Protestant young man, as groom or coachman; understands the management of horses well; is a careful driver; would be willing to make himself generally useful in a gentleman's house; would have no objection to wait on the table and take moderate salary. Call at No. 378 6th-av.
P. S.—No objection to the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as farmer; has had long experience in farming and cultivating of land, and raising of stock, and will be found a useful domestic on a gentleman's place; wages not so much of an object as a permanent situation. Unexceptionable reference given, if required. Address E. W., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AS WAITER, a situation, who understands his business perfectly well. Call at No. 19 West 16th-st.

TO THE WATCH TRADE.—A YOUNG MAN, who is practically acquainted with the manufacturing of English watches, is desirous of obtaining a permanent situation in this City. Satisfactory references can be given. Address J. W., No. 255 West 18th-st.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—PARTIES wanting a book-keeper, and willing to pay fairly for competency and faithfulness, will address INDEX, Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A FIRST CLASS MERCHANT tailoring establishment in this City, a fashionable cutter, thoroughly competent to take charge of the mechanical department of the business. References required. Address B. L., Box No. 2,293 New-York Post-Office, stating real name and address. All communications strictly confidential.

WANTED—A FARMER AND HIS WIFE TO TAKE charge of the farm, garden and proprietor's house of a mining establishment in North Carolina; they must understand their business. Protestant Christians preferred. The location is healthy. Address MINE & CO., Box No. 196, *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN OUT-DOOR SALESMAN FOR A new patented article just introduced, for house and office use. Its sale is free, and good wages can be made by any smart energetic young man, in the City or to travel with it. Address S. A. B., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK IN A DRY goods jobbing house; to one who thoroughly understands his business and writes a rapid hand, a good situation will be given. Address, in hand writing, Box No. 2,598 Post-Office.

WANTED—IN A DRY-GOODS JOBBING-HOUSE, a smart, active young man, 17 to 21 years of age; must write a good hand. Address Box No. 672 Post-Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN AS WAITRESS and seamstress. Good City recommendations required. Apply at No. 13 East 22d-st., between 9 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A BOY BETWEEN 14 AND 16; MUST board with his parents. Apply at No. 315 Broadway, second floor, between 12 and 2 o'clock.

INSTRUCTION

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st.

The 79th term opens Nov. 29. Pupils received into the family of the Principal. The Institute stages convey pupils residing in distant sections of the City, to and from school. HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.
JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.

AMENIA SEMINARY.—THE REV. DENNISON GAGE, A. M., Principal. Male and female. A first-class institution with an able corps of teachers and low terms, offers unusual inducements to students. Winter term begins Dec. 16. Circulars or information may be obtained of the Rev. B. M. Adams, No. 176 Duane-st., the Rev. A. K. Sanford, Five Points Mission, No. 61 Park-st., J. A. Gilbert, No. 22 Liberty-st., Thomas Hoyt & Co., No. 258 Front-st., New-York, or of George W. Curtis, Amenia, N. Y.

A PARISIAN LADY, WITH SEVERAL years' experience as teacher of French, Music and Drawing, wishes to employ a few hours daily in teaching either or all the above branches, in schools or private families, on moderate terms. Address S. F., No. 9½ Douglas-st., Brooklyn, or Box No. 4,033 Post-Office, New-York.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES—NO. 920 BROADWAY—F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For circulars and further information, apply as above, to F. MARTINELLI.

FRENCH IN SIXTY LESSONS—$3 A MONTH —Robertson' Method. ST. ANNE'S French classes on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 7½ for beginners; at 8½ for conversation. Admission to both $3 a month. At 2 o'clock P. M., day classes. Prof. JOSEPH J. GRIERRE, No. 82 4th-av. Private lessons.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE Institute, for the education of young gentlemen and lads, on Washington-square, No. 218 4th-st.
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.
P. S.—The second quarter opened Monday, Nov. 29.

FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—BOARDING AND DAY—Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. Winter term opens Nov. 29.
The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

A. FLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL OF THE Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., furnishes board and tuition (common English) at $3 per week. Students received Nov. 8. Next term opens Jan. 1, 1859.

$130 PER YEAR.—ASHLAND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY, Greene county, New-York—male and Female. Students received any time. Address the Rev. H. J. FOX, Principal, or call No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs, or 220 Water-st.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—IN A LONG-ESTABLISHED AND well-known school for young ladies at the South, two teachers of music, vocal and instrumental; a gentleman and lady, a married couple, would be preferred. Salaries $900 and $500, the scholastic year of 10 months. Also, an instructress in French and music; salary, $600. The term commences in February. The Principal of the School can be found at HALL & SON'S Music store after the 23d inst. till the beginning of January; at whose store apply by letter or personally for further information.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE from Paris, giving lessons in the first schools and families of this City, wishes to engage two or three hours every day, or in the evening, as instructor of the French language. Best reference will be given and required. Terms moderate. Address A. B. C., Union-square Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GRADUATE, A FEW pupils, or a place as teacher in a private family, or in a public or private school; can teach thoroughly Greek, Latin, German, French, and the various English branches. The very best of City and other testimonials given as to character, scholarship, &c. Address, for one week, D., box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES A SITUATION as governess in a family; her course of instruction—the English branches, Music, French and Drawing. Desires particularly to go South. References exchanged. Address TEACHER, No. 29 Greene-st., when it will be stated where an interview can be had.

BOARD WANTED IN A TEACHER'S FAMILY.—A gentleman wishes to pay a moderate board, and gratuitously assist in the primary department, or would give instruction in music and elocution gratis. City references shown and exchanged. Address L. J., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

PROVISIONS.

FINE FAMILY GROCERIES.

TEAS, FLOUR AND PROVISIONS,
At AGNEW'S, NO. 260 GREENWICH-ST.

Families desirous of buying the best provisions at the lowest price, are invited to examine my stock, which comprises the most complete assortment of choice Teas, Coffees, Sugars, and other Groceries and Provisions, to be found in any store in the City.

FLOUR.—1000 BARRELS CHOICE BRANDS FROM $4 50 TO $6 A BARREL.

THOMAS R. AGNEW, Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in the Finest Family Groceries, No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray-st.

TO JOBBERS IN STARCH.—STRATTON'S Extra Refined Corn Starch is acknowledged to be the finest article ever offered to the public. Price half a cent less than any other manufacturers.
WRIGHT GILLIES & BROTHER,
Sole Agents, Nos. 235 and 237 Washington-st., N. Y.

COCOAS, CHOCOLATE, BROMA, &C.—WRIGHT GILLIES & BROTHER, sole agents for Webb & Twombly's Cocoa, Chocolate, Broma, Sweet Chocolate, Cocoa Paste, &c. Nos. 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.

YEAST CAKES.—HARVEY'S PROVIDENCE YEAST CAKES.—A fresh invoice just received, and for sale by the Agents. WRIGHT GILLIES & BRO., Nos. 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.

ESSENCE OF COFFEE.—BOHLER'S AND Hummell's Philadelphia Essence of Coffee in cans and foil. WRIGHT GILLIES & BRO., Sole Agents,
Nos. 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.

NOW READY FOR SALE—EDWARDS' CELEBRATED Washington White sugar-cured Hams. Each ham is branded "G. W. EDWARDS." For sale at Nos. 227 and 229 Chrystie-st.

THE WILLIAMSBURGH FERRY COMPANY.—Any person acquainted with the financial affairs of the Company for any period within the term of the present lease, (ten years from May 1, 1849,) who is disposed to aid the present movement adverse to the Company, is invited to send his address under envelope, directed to CITIZEN, Box 2,516, N. Y. Post-Office. Communications held strictly confidential.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL.—VERY SUPERIOR for machinery and burning—none more desirable. Barrels, 30 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

REAL ESTATE.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS.

8 SEPARATE PARCELS, ELIGIBLY SITUATED, FOR SALE.

The undersigned have the authority of the owners to say, that other parties offering these lots for sale are UNAUTHORIZED to do so, as they alone are empowered to negotiate the sale.

Respectable parties will be treated with on very liberal terms, on application to JACOB S. BAKER,
ADRIAN H. MULLER,
No. 35 Wall-st.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.
On 5th-av. and 54th-st.
On 5th-av. and 75th-st.
On 5th av. and 77th-st.
On 5th av. and 82d-st.
On 5th-av. and 85th.st.
On 5th-av. and 87th and 88th sts.
On 5th-av. and 110th-st.
Also, lots
On 8th-av. and 74th-st.
On 8th-av. and 103d, 104th, 105th, and 106th sts., in plots from 1 to 50 lots.
SAMUEL EDDY,
No. 51 Liberty-st.

GRIST MILL AND FARMS FOR SALE—Situated near Green Village, in Morris Township, Morris County, N. J., three miles from the Morris and Essex Railroad Dépôt in Madison. The mill is new and large, contains two runs of stones, with modern improvements, situated on a never-failing stream of water, with excellent water power. Said mill is attached to a farm of 116 acres of land beautifully situated, well watered and sufficiently timbered. On the farm are two good houses, with barn and stables. Also, adjoining the above, another farm of 30 acres, with house, barn, orchard, &c., well watered. Will not exchange for City property. The above property will be shown, and conditions of sale made known, by applying, at Madison, N. J., to E. BEAUPLAND, or in New-York, at the office of GUS. J. THEBAUD, Esq., No. 133 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—IN EAST 27TH-ST., A VERY DEsirable new, three-story, high-basement brick house and lot, containing all the modern improvements—such as hot and cold shower baths, speaking-tubes, gas, furnace, bells, &c.; built in the very best manner, and is in perfect order. Terms easy. Only $3,000 cash required. For cards of admission to see the premises, and full particulars, apply to ALBERT H NICOLAY, 4 Broad-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND MACHINISTS.—For sale or to let, near the Atlantic Docks, a brick building 100 feet square, with a first-class engine complete, suitable for a brewery, paint factory, planing-mill, foundery, &c. The property will be sold low, to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN—A SPLENDID three-story basement and sub-cellar HOUSE, situated in the most desirable part of Brooklyn; in the best order, with all the modern improvements; within one block of the Cars, and twenty minutes' ride from the Ferry. This is a most desirable location. Terms easy. Apply on the premises, No. 33 Lafayette-av., from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—HOUSE and lot No. 9 Washington-place, 25x100 feet, containing all the modern improvements, and built in the very best manner. Also, a very desirable farm of 40 acres, with good buildings and a variety of fruit situated at East Neck, Huntington, Long Island. Also, a very desirable full-sized lot in West 14th-st. Apply to GROESBECK & HOYT, No. 58 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—SEVERAL three-story brick and brown-stone houses in Brooklyn, at from $2,500 to $12,000 each. This property is offered very low, to close the estate, and a large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG COUPLE ABOUT TO commence housekeeping, two or three neatly furnished rooms with conveniences for cooking, &c., above 4th-st., and convenient to a line of stages or cars; possession wanted about the 1st of January next. Address, stating particulars, A. B., Box No. 283 Brooklyn Post-Office.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE THREE-STORY modern dwelling house, in perfect order, No. 24 Warren-place, (Charles-st.,) corner of Waverley-place; a large part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage; can be seen from 2 to 5 o'clock. Apply to W. J. BROWNE, Nos. 20 and 22 Commerce-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE SIX-STORY STORE with basement and cellar, 100 feet by 25, running through to Theatre alley, No. 113 Nassau-st. Stores Nos. 50 and 54 John-st., 17 feet by 70, with basement and cellar. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—AT NOS. 733 AND 735 EIGHTH-av., and No. 253 9th-av., suites of rooms, consisting of parlor, dining-room, three bed-rooms and kitchen, with gas and Croton water; rents from $12 to $15 per month. Inquire of EDWARD TIMPSON, No. 185 West 48th-st., near 8th-av.

FOR SALE—IN THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET, between Lexington and 4th avs., (Murray Hill,) two first-class, four-story, stone-front and high-stoop houses, replete with every improvement. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

STORE OR SALOON, STAND TO RENT—The premises No. 24 Cathrine-slip, suitable for a store, saloon or any other similar business. Rent low. Apply to EDWARD P. CLARK, Attorney, &c., No. 128 Broadway, corner of Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE THREE-STORY BRICK house, with a large basement store; the house has all the modern improvements, and the location, for a residence or business purposes, cannot be surpassed. Inquire at No. 186 3d-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

FOR SALE—THE CONVENIENT TWO-STORY brick house and lot, No. 32 Pike-st. For terms, and order to examine premises, apply to ROBERT HAYDOCK, No. 157 Broadway.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, A MEDIUM-SIZED house in central part of the City, price not to exceed $4,000. Address, stating price, terms and location, ALEXANDER, Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET—At the Empire Works, foot of East 24th-st and 25th sts. Engines 1,000 horse power. Inquire on the premises, of SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

BROADWAY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—An extra size lot in the vicinity of Bond-st. For further information apply to ABNER L. ELY, 31 Pine-st.

TO LET—A SUITE OF OFFICES IN THE TIMES Building on the second floor, corner of Park-row and Spruce-st. Apply at the *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE LOTS NORTHWEST CORNER of Lexington-av. and 35th-st.: 75x100. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

OFFICES TO LET.—GOOD OFFICES AT VERY reasonable rents in the Park Bank Building, Nos. 3 and 5 Beekman-st. Apply in the Bank.

TO LET—AN OFFICE IN THE TIMES BUILDING on the third floor, on Park-row. Apply at the *Times* office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ALEXANDRE ORGANS,

For Drawing-rooms, Churches, Chapels and Schools.
SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.

This magnificent instrument, which the brilliant performances of
VILANOVA,
THALBERG,
MLLE. WELLIS,
have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both Continents: GOTTSCHALK, LISZT, ROSSINI, MEYERBEER, &c., &c.

Prices at the dépôt, No. 51 Dey-st.,
$50, $160, $225, $250, $300, $320, $375, $400.

A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 51 Dey-st.,
Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violin Strings, &c.
JUST PUBLISHED:
A complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.
FIRST-CLASS PIANOS with IRON FRAMES, fully warranted, plain or of most elegant designs, at LOWEST PRICES. PIANOS and MELODEONS TO LET or SOLD ON INSTALLMENTS. Pianos little used very low.
J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

PIANOS CHEAP.—PIANOS AND MELODEONS, new and second hand, at great bargains. Also, watches, jewelry, pencils and pens, cigars, safes, paintings, sewing-machines, double and single harness, guns, revolvers, dry goods, furniture, &c. Cash advances on merchandise generally, consigned for sale or on storage, or bought for cash.
J. F. JONES, No. 52 Ann-st., second-floor.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

ALBERT WEBER, MANUFACTURER, WILL sell the finest rosewood piano-fortes, warranted to give entire satisfaction, at exceedingly great bargains. Second-hand pianos taken in exchange, and full value allowed. No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers. Warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

PIANO FOR SALE.—SPLENDID 7-OCTAVE grand diagonal rosewood piano, made by one of the best makers, and fully warranted; cost $500, in perfect order; been used a few months; will be sold for $200. Inquire at No. 141 9th-st.

LINDEMAN & SONS, NO. 636 BROADWAY, offer their stock of pianos, with all the latest improvements, for sale at greatly reduced prices for the holidays. Also,
TREAT & LINSLEY'S CELEBRATED MELODEONS.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARLOR-GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—Long known as the best Pianos made. Second-hand Gilbert, Chickering, and many others, at $50, $75, $100 and $200. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st.

FOUR NEW, SUPERIOR-TONED, 7-OCtave piano-fortes, with plain and carved legs, made of good material and fully warranted, will be sold extremely low, from $210 to $250. Apply to DAVID SMITH, Manufacturer, No. 15 6th-av.

T. H. CHAMBERS—SUPERIOR PIANOS, Bible House, Astor-place. An unlimited warrantee given with every instrument of his own manufacture. Second-hand Pianos from $50 upwards.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANO-FORTES IN plain and carved cases, at wholesale prices, for cash. All pianos fully guaranteed for two years. Second-hand pianos at $50 to $140. A. E. THOMPSON, 499 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE.

We would call the attention of our readers to the
LARGE AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF BOOKS,
at the New Book and Stationery Auction Room,
NO. 627½ BROADWAY, OPPOSITE LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

Sales by auction every evening, commencing at 6½ o'clock; and books at private sale, during the day, at prices that defy competition.

Their stock is all warranted
NEW AND PERFECT,
And comprises all the new standard and miscellaneous
WORKS OF THE DAY.

Annuals, Gift Books, Juveniles, Quarto Pew and Pocket Bibles, Prayer Books, elegant editions of the Poets. All in rich and superb bindings. Call and examine and see for yourselves.

PRESTON & CO., Auctioneers.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER,
Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
FRIDAY, Dec. 17,
At 10½ o'clock,
At No. 249 Dean-st.,
Near Nevins-st., Brooklyn.
PARLOR, BEDROOM, LIBRARY
and
BASEMENT FURNITURE,
GAS FIXTURES THROUGHOUT,
CARPETS, CURTAINS,
PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, &c.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.
LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF FANCY GOODS AND TOYS.
RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell, on FRIDAY, Dec. 17, at 10 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 188 Broadway, (by order of the assignee,)
500 lots of French and German Fancy Goods, Toys, &c., consisting of
China vases, tea sets and toys, bellows toys, dolls, ladies' work-boxes, guns, swords, glass views under glass, purses, reticules, watch stands, cigar cases, &c. Catalogues and samples early on morning of sale.

AUCTION NOTICE.
ENGLISH CUTLERY.
WM. TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers,
No. 119 Broadway,
will include in their sale of THIS DAY, (Friday) Dec. 17, an invoice of English Cutlery just landed, containing 500 dozen pocket knives with 2, 3 and 4 blades, and a line of table cutlery, to which they invite the attention of cash buyers.
Catalogue and goods now ready.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
OIL-PAINTINGS.—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK—THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., a collection of fine and valuable oil-paintings, comprising marines, landscapes, interiors, and other pleasing objects; among which will be found specimens by Watteau, Varberg, DeReuter, Swet, Vanin, Cotes, Noterman, Van Leyendonck, Telcoque, Tenkate, Comet, Daveloose, Mets, J. Nobeus, Angus, and other well-known artists. The pictures are all in rich frames, and will be peremptorily sold without reserve.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
JEWELRY.—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK—THIS DAY, 17th inst., at 1 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., peremptory sale of a large and valuable stock of fine watches, diamonds and jewelry, consisting in part of elegant, 18 carat, gold hunting and open case watches, superb diamond pins, ear-rings, bracelets, studs, &c.; elegant sets of cameo, carbuncle, mosaic and enamel pins and ear-rings; sets of bracelets, pins and ear-rings; bracelets, brooches, ear-rings, studs, finger-rings, sleeve-buttons, chains, &c.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
SALE OF VALUABLE LANDS IN THE STATE of Wisconsin, by E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on SATURDAY, 18th inst., at one o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., the following valuable tracts of lands in the State of Wisconsin, granted by the United States to the State of Wisconsin:
388 acres in Oconto county.
120 acres in Monroe county.
240 acres in Winnebago county.
All the above lands are in parcels of 40 acres each, and lie contiguous to each other, thus enabling purchasers to buy 40 or any greater number of acres. The title is directly from the State of Wisconsin to the purchaser, thus removing all doubts to the validity of the title, and avoiding any expense to ascertain the same. For further particulars apply to the Auctioneer.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK.—On SATURDAY, 18th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., an elegant assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting in part of a rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, with solid pearl keys, City makers, carved rosewood parlor suites, in brocade, brocatel, reps, and hair-cloth, carved rosewood and mahogany sofas, tête-à-têtes, Voltaire, easy and parlor chairs, rosewood, mahogany, oak and enameled chamber suites, rosewood corner and side etageres, rosewood and mahogany book-cases and wardrobes, solid oak dining-room furniture, walnut, mahogany and oak extension tables, Turkish easy chairs, lounges, &c., &c. Sale peremptory for cash.

R. H. GIBSON, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—VERY ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—The attention of families and others is directed to the large sale of choice furniture contained in the five-story residence, No. 218 West 14th-st., between the 8th and 9th avs., to be sold THIS DAY, Dec. 17, at 10½ o'clock, the whole being of the most expensive kind, having been made to order, and cost upwards of $15,000, consisting in part of velvet carpet, solid rosewood parlor furniture, such as suites in silk and satin, centre-tables, etageres, work-tables, corner etageres, rich lace and brocatel curtains, French clock, vases, pier mirrors, superb rosewood piano-forte, oak extension dining-table, elegant China ware, cut glassware, silverware, ivory cutlery, &c. Also a large and extensive variety of bedroom furniture, in rosewood and mahogany, beds and bedding, mahogany chairs, sofas, lounges, sofa-bed, rockers, ingrain carpets, together with a great variety of articles suitable to a well-furnished house, the whole of which is on absolute sale. Terms cash.

J. FISHBLATT, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by J. FISHBLATT, Auctioneer, at the private residence, No. 86 West 11th-st., near 6th-av. Magnificent parlor suites, solid rosewood piano-forte, stool and embroidered cover, velvet Brussels and ingrain carpets, extension table, knives and forks, spoons, castors, cut glassware, crockery of every description, beds and bedding, kitchen furniture. Sale positive.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.
BY S. BOGART.—SALESROOMS, NO. 1 NORTH William-st.—S. B. will sell, by order of the assignee, on the premises, No. 18 4th-av., on TUESDAY, Dec. 28, 1858, at 10½ o'clock, 52 elegant single and double round-cornered (6¾ and 7-octave) rosewood piano-fortes. All of the said instruments are in perfect order, and of splendid tone and finish, being the balance of the stock of the celebrated manufacturers—late firm of Grow & Christopher.
JAS. J. KELLEY, Assignee.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on FRIDAY, Dec. 16, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., beautiful sale of marble statuary, fancy goods, bronzes, Chinese, India and Japan goods, embracing a beautiful assortment of goods, just opened; also, the balance of the goods remaining uncalled for from previous sale, all of which must positively be sold to close invoices.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on SATURDAY, Dec. 18, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., ready-made overcoats, consisting of Petersham Raglans and other overcoats, all made in the best style for the City retail trade. In this sale will be found a valuable assortment seldom offered at auction. Sale positive.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.
AUCTION SALE OF FINE WINES, LIQUORS, &C.—PEED & COLE will sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, Max Sautaine champagne, quarts and pints; Pic-nic do.; pure ports and sherries; Bourbon and Scotch whiskies; fine London Dock brandy, in cases; sardines, pecan-nuts, Scotch ales, &c., &c. Put up in packages for family use, and guaranteed as represented.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (FRIDAY,) AT 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 198 Broadway, Large sale of ladies' and gents' made up furs, comprising sable, mink, ermine, river mink, stone marten, made up in talmas, capes, half-capes, victorines, tippets, muffs, cuffs, &c. Also a large assortment of gents' caps, gloves, collars, &c. Also, 150 robes of all kinds.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT ON FOURTH-AVENUE AT AUCTION.—We would call attention to the sale of the valuable house and lot, No. 279 4th-av., to be sold by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Maps and full particulars at the Auctioneer's office, 14 Pine-st.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.
HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP will sell, THIS DAY, (Friday, 17th,) at 10 o'clock, at No. 73 William-st., part of a stock of shelf hardware, comprising an excellent assortment. Also, 13 English anvils, 4 casks crucibles, 6 cases axe and pick handles, 10 cases C. S. axes, 100 dozen brushes, 100 cedar pails, &c., &c.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY—OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-STREET.—Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds, at the Merchants' Exchange, EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Board of Brokers. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 36 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE—Will be sold, at public sale, at the house of Mrs. Higgins, in KEYPORT, N. J., on TUESDAY, Dec. 21, at 11 o'clock A. M., several valuable Farms and lots of Land, well cultivated and improved. Location near Keyport, Morris County, N. J. Sale positive.
SAMUEL B. CARHART,
ALFRED WALLING,
Executors of Samuel Carhart, Dec'd.

MUSICAL BOXES.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE a very large and well-selected assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, expressly manufactured for them, by the best makers of Switzerland.
They have now on hand Boxes from the smallest to the largest size, and playing from 2 to 24 tunes.
Forte-piano,
Mandoline, and
Expressive Musical Boxes.
Also some fine Boxes with
BELLS, DRUMS AND CASTAGNETTES.
PAILLARD & MARTIN,
Importers of Watches and Musical Boxes,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs,
New-York.
Musical Boxes repaired.

ELKINGTON & CO., PATENTEES OF THE electro-plate, silversmiths, bronzists, &c., have opened in Church-st., Liverpool, most spacious show rooms for the sale of their manufactures, which comprise all the varieties of table and dinner services, as well as ornamental and fine art productions.
Manufactory, Newhall-st., Birmingham,
Show-rooms, Church-st., Liverpool.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers: about 33 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraph Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper and Company, of London. For particulars inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 11 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES.

UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF LIVERPOOL.
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
Drafts on the above Banks in sums to suit, from £1 upward, payable on presentation, and good everywhere in
ENGLAND, SCOTLAND,
IRELAND or WALES,
Issued by TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

AUGUSTE BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 4 WALL-ST.
At an Election for Directors of this Company, held Dec. 6, the following named gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing year:

HENRY COIT,	THOMAS PATON,
EDWIN A. OELRICHS,	JOHN GARCIA,
JACOB LITTLE,	EDWARD VINCENT,
SEPTIMUS CROOKES,	MICHAEL PASTACALDI,
JOHN H. MORTIMER,	BENJAMIN BABCOCK,
HENRY CHAUNCEY,	LINDLEY MURRAY,
PETER L. BOGERT,	CHAS. VANDERVOORT,
GEORGE F. TALMAN,	RICHARD HARDT,
FRANCIS L. MARBURY,	JOSHUA L. POPE,
EDWARD MINTURN,	HENRY J. BEERS,
JOHN R. SUYDAM,	THOMAS SCOTT,
NATH. L. McCREADY,	EDW'D F. SANDERSON.

At a meeting of the Board, held Dec. 9, LINDLEY MURRAY was unanimously elected President, and WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., appointed Secretary of the Company.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1858.

DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1859.
Transfer books will be closed until the above date.
Also, *Resolved*, That application be made to the Legislature for permission to increase the capital of the Company the sum of fifty-one ($51,000) thousand dollars.
By order.
WM. F. LEGGETT,
DEC. 16, 1858. Secretary.

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris,
Successors to LIVINGSTON, WELLS & Co.,
issue letters of credit available for travelers in Europe and the East. Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills issued at New-York office.
H. S. LANSING & CO., No. 98 Broadway.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 40 Wall-st., New-York.
Collect Notes and Drafts throughout the United States and British Provinces. Business paper negotiated, and loans made upon all marketable securities.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

BUSINESS PAPER WANTED,
by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.
Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.
R. C. FERGUSSON, } No. 28
F. H. GRAIN, } William-st.,
C. F. SMITH, } New-York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

SAVINGS BANK—CORNER TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET AND THIRD-AVENUE.—The Bloomingdale Savings Bank, open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. allowed on all sums of $1,000 and under. All deposits made before the 10th of January will draw interest from the 1st.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
JNO. WAITE, Secretary. J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3d-av., corner of 7th-st.—Deposits made on or before the 31st of December will bear interest from 1st January, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.; on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, Pres.
P. W. ENGS, } Vice-Pres. ISAAC C. SMITH, Secretary.
CHAS. MILES, }

TREASURER'S NOTICE.—CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Dec. 15, 1858.—The Bonds of Franklin County, Ohio, issued to this Company, and falling due on the 1st of January next, amounting to fifty thousand dollars, will be paid, with the remaining interest, warrant attached, at the Ocean Bank, New-York, on and after the 31st instant. T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner Park-place.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, '58—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. payable on and after 3d January next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. to 3d January, inclusive. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—COUPONS for interest on Bonds of Yuba County and City of Marysville, Cal., due Jan. 1, 1859, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the American Exchange Bank, New-York.
DECKER, BRUMAGEM & CO.,
Marysville, Cal.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, }
14th-st., corner of 8th-av. }
ALL SUMS DEPOSITED HERE BEFORE the 12th January next will draw interest from the 1st January. WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. BRINKERHOFF, Sec.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich, open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and 4 to 7 on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st. —NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1858.—The Board of Directors of this Company have THIS DAY declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of 8 per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on demand. R. W. BLEECKER, Sec'ry.

OFFICE OF STATE TREASURER—ST. PAUL, Dec. 10, 1858. MINNESOTA STATE BONDS.—The interest falling due Jan. 11, 1859, on Minnesota Bonds, will be paid upon presentation of the coupons at the Atlantic Bank, New-York.
G. W. ARMSTRONG, Treasurer.

INTEREST ON CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—The Coupons for interest on California State Bonds due Jan. 1, 1859, will be collected or purchased by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall-st.

$3.500 $3,000, $2,000, TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE.—EDWARD A. FRASER, Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law, Commissioner of Deeds and Notary Public, No. 303 Broome-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—INTEREST Coupons on California State Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1859, collected or purchased by WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS—COUPONS for interest due January 1st, 1859, on California State Bonds, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON TUESDAY MORNING, 14TH INST., IN Exchange-place, between William and Hanover sts., or in Hanover-st., between William and Wall sts., or in Wall-st., between No. 61 and No. 40, the following notes: One dated Aug. 25, 1858, made by John F. Zebley & Co. to their own order, and indorsed by them, for $631 30, payable at the Nassau Bank. One made by Bangs, Merwin & Co. for $1,229 57, payable at the Shoe and Leather Bank, 30 days from Nov. 29. One made by Bangs, Merwin & Co. for $249, payable at the Shoe and Leather Bank thirty days from Nov. 29, and one made by Conklin, Inslee & Co. for $174 83, at 12 months from Jan. 25, 1858. Payment of these notes has been stopped. The finder will be suitably rewarded upon leaving the same with
P. E. TUCKER, No. 29 William-st.

LOST—IN THE HUDSON RIVER, ON THE NIGHT of Dec. 3, 1858, from canal-boat *Cheesebro*, thirty barrels of FLOUR, and two hundred bundles SHOOKS. The Flour is branded "Kenosha City Mills," and the Shooks "H. Collum & Co." A liberal reward will be paid for the return of all or any portion of the same. All persons are forbid receiving or purchasing said property without authority from the undersigned.
SILLIMAN, MATTHEWS & CO.,
No. 17 Coenties-slip.

$25 REWARD—THE TWO YOUNG MEN WHO picked up $149 accidentally dropped near the United States Hotel, Dec. 16, were particularly marked by persons standing near, and will be identified and arrested if necessary. They are supposed to be honest, however, and if so they will return the money to the Cashier of the Fulton Bank for O. J. If they hand the money in the Bank to-day, the Cashier is authorized to pay the above reward.

PERSONAL.

THE GENTLEMAN WHO ACCOMPANIED the Lady from S—— as far as N. on her way to E——town, on the evening of the 11th inst., would be greatly delighted if she would grant him the knowledge of her address and permission him to call. Direct to T. P. A., Box No. 1,706 Post-Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A COMFORTABLE CARRIAGE, IN good order; little used; made by Wood & Co. Cost, $900.
Also, a light wagon, with leather top; in good order. Cost, $200.
The carriage will be sold for $300; the wagon for $80. Inquire at BRADLEY'S Stables, No. 52 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION publishes more than one thousand choice illustrated books for children and youth, being the largest collection in the country. They are now publishing a new book every Saturday morning. Elegantly illustrated Catalogues may be had without charge, by addressing THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION, No. 1,122 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, or No. 375 Broadway, New-York, where may also be found a large assortment of Bibles and the devotional books used in the various Evangelical Churches.

SHIPPING.

CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, VIA NICARAGUA.

American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company
Proprietors' Opposition Line at Reduced Prices.

First Cabin	$225	Upper Steerage	$100
Second Cabin	150	Lower Steerage	80

From New-York to San Francisco, including the transit of the Isthmus.

The splendid steamship
WASHINGTON,
2,000 tons, Captain HENRY CHURCHILL,
Having been fitted up expressly for the California trade by the Nicaragua route, will leave her Pier, No. 5 North River, New-York, on
MONDAY, Dec. 20, at 2 P. M.,
Carrying passengers, mails and freight to San Juan del Norte, to connect at San Juan del Sur with the well-known and commodious steamship
HERMANN,
FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
These steamships offer unsurpassed accommodations for the comfort and safety of passengers. The Isthmus route is thoroughly repaired and in good order, and the country healthy and means of transportation abundant.
For passage and freight, apply only at the office of the Company, to JOHN P. YELVERTON, Agent,
No. 3 Bowling green, New-York.
If the *Hermann* should fail to connect, we guarantee to take the passengers to California in the *Washington*.

COLEMAN'S CALIFORNIA LINE.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
Clipper of Saturday, Dec. 25.
The first-class
CLIPPER-SHIP "DERBY,"
SAMUEL HUTCHINSON, Jr., Commander,
Is now rapidly loading at
Pier No. 15, East River.
This elegant and substantial ship is of small capacity, thoroughly ventilated, sails remarkably fast, and has all the requisites of a first-class California clipper. She is offered and recommended to shippers with confidence, insuring at the lowest rates, and always carrying and landing her cargoes in fine order. She has a large portion of her cargo already on board, and will have prompt dispatch as above.
For balance of freight apply to
W. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall-st., (Tontine Building.)
N. B.—No SAL SODA taken by ships of this line.
Agent in San Francisco, Messrs. W. T. Coleman & Co.
Exchange on San Francisco for sale in sums to suit.
Limited advances made on shipments of approved merchandise.

Clipper of FRIDAY, Dec. 24.
ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The Famous Extreme Clipper Ship
HURRICANE,
ICHABOD SHERMAN, Commander,
Loading at Pier No. 19, E. R., (Maiden-lane.)
Fourth voyage to San Francisco. Shippers desiring to reach the Spring trade, are invited to look at this magnificent vessel, one of the sharpest afloat. Her last passage to San Francisco was made in
99 DAYS,
delivering her cargo in splendid order. Insures at the lowest rates, and will have prompt dispatch. For freight, apply to
ROSS, FALCONER & CO., No. 46 Pine-st., cor. William.
Agents at San Francisco, Messrs D. L. ROSS & CO.
Collections made in California and Oregon.

PASSAGE FROM AND REMITTANCE TO ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.
The subscribers continue to grant passage certificates for persons to come out from the old country, by this unrivalled line of packet ships. Those wishing to send for their friends have an opportunity of doing so on reasonable terms.
REMITTANCES.
Those wishing to remit money to their friends in the old country, can, as usual, obtain drafts for any amount, available in any part of Great Britain and Ireland.
For particulars, apply to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st.
The next packet from New-York for Liverpool will be on Dec. 16.

FOR THE SOUTH,
VIA
CHARLESTON, S. C.
SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.
The Steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 18, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
Through tickets to the following places may be had:

Montgomery, Ala.	$26	Columbia, S. C.	$20
Atlanta, Ga.	23	Jacksonville, Fla.	21
Augusta, Ga.	20	Pilatka, Fla.	23

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
NOTICE.—There being no steamer on Wednesday next, the JAMES ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, will succeed, and leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 25.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 1.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Dec. 8.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 15.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'sday, Dec. 22.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 29.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 5.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 12.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Jan. 19.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.—The next departure from New-York will be the steamship CIRCASSIAN Capt. GEO. WM. JACKSON, on THURSDAY, Dec. 30, next, touching at St. Johns, N. F., to receive the royal mails. Prices of passage: First class, $90; Second, $50; Third, $30, including free tickets to all the principal cities on railway routes in Great Britain. Third class must provide plate, knife, fork, &c., and bedding. Passage to St. Johns: First class, $35; Second, $25. For freight or passage, inquire of the American Express Company, No. 61 Hudson-st., and at their other advertised offices in the interior. Passage in the third class can be secured at any of the above offices to bring persons out from any of the principal cities on the lines of railway in Great Britain for $35, or from Galway for $30.
AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 13, 1858.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE U. S. Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WATTON Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Jan. 8, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."
For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Feb. 5.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE AMERICAN ATLANTIC SCREW STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S new and elegant steamship MONTGOMERY, F. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 18, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 50; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta and Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight, 10 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Insurance, ½ per cent. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

GREAT UNITED STATES MAIL SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP LINES.—FOR HAVANA AND KEY WEST, FLA., VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—The splendid and favorite steamship ISABEL, Captain WM. ROLLINS, will leave Charleston for Key West and Havana on the 4th and 19th of each month. The Charleston steamships will leave this port for Charleston every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River, connecting with the ISABEL for the above ports. Through tickets may be had on application to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARISH, will leave on SATURDAY, the 18th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed on by the great Southern Mail line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest, and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state rooms, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, 32 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, without delay, for $30.—Return tickets to either of the above places good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $60.
FROM NEW-YORK.
EDINBURG, Cumming, Wednesday, Dec. 22, at 12, noon.
GLASGOW, Thomson, Saturday, Jan. 22, at 12, noon.
Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE STEAMSHIP JAMESTOWN WILL be withdrawn from the Norfolk and Richmond line after her trip of SATURDAY, 18th inst., for the purpose of undergoing repairs. The steamship ROANOKE, Capt. SKINNER, will leave here on SATURDAY, 25th inst., at 3 P. M., for Portsmouth, City Point and Richmond, and continue to leave every Saturday, at the same hour, for same places, until further notice.
HENRY LUDLAM, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. BROWNLESS, is now on her voyage from England to New-York, and will sail next month for Nassau, N. P., and Havana. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMBOATS.

TO NEW-HAVEN, FARE ONE DOLLAR—berths free, by ELM CITY, at 3 P. M., from Peck-slip. The 11 o'clock night line, by steamer TRAVELER, is discontinued until further notice.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

GOODYEAR'S PATENT—TRADE NOTICE—All manufacturers and dealers in Suspenders, Garters, Shoe and other Webs, Tapes, Braids, Belts, Cords, Gloves, Wristlets and all similar goods, are informed that the exclusive license and ownership of the patent of C. Goodyear for Vulcanized Rubber applied in these fabrics, and many others, is in me, and all such goods sold without my name and authority is in violation of exclusive rights, adjudicated to be mine, and I must hold all parties, infringing, responsible.
Licenses to use the patent may be had on application at my office and warehouse, No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Orders for every article in this line executed promptly, or reference for supply to parties to whom specific rights have been assigned by me. HORACE H. DAY.

TO PRINTERS.—WANTED TO PURCHASE FOR cash a cylinder press. Address, stating size and price, PRINTER, Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

RAILROADS.

TRAVELERS FOR THE NORTH, SOUTH, East, or West, should buy, before starting, APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. Price 25 cents. The clear manner in which the through route maps are delineated, enables the traveler to see at a glance how he shall travel. He will save many a dollar by securing a copy.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
For Albany and Troy, fare $2.
On and after Monday, Dec. 6, 1858, trains will leave 26th-st., New-York, as follows:
8:20 A. M. for White Plains.
9:30 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
10 A. M. mail train for Albany.
11:30 A. M. for White Plains.
2:30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
3 P. M. for Millerton.
3:30 P. M. Express for Albany.
4 P. M. for Croton Falls.
5 P. M. for White Plains.
6:15 P. M. for White Plains, from White and Centre sts.
8:30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
RETURNING WILL LEAVE
5 A. M. from White Plains.
6:40 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
7 A. M. from Croton Falls.
7 A. M. from Millerton.
7:20 A. M. from White Plains.
8:15 A. M. mail train from Albany.
10:30 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
12:30 P. M. from White Plains.
3 P. M. from White Plains.
3:30 P. M. Albany Express.
5 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 29, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail West at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Murray-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 3:30 P.M., for Newburg, Port Jervis and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Canandaigua Railroad for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning, with the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHAS. MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 1, 1858.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.: for Somerville, by above trains, at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Courtlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 6, 1858, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 8 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; Albany Mail Train, 11:15 A. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 6:45 A. M. and 3:20 P. M.; for Dobb's Ferry, 11:40 A. M., and 3:45 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 5 P. M.; for Peekskill, 6:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing, and Dobb's Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:35 and 10:20 A. M., and 5:25 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 8 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M., fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:35, 7:50 and 10 A. M.; 1, 3:45 and 5 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 3:45 and 5 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 45 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. N. SMITH, Receiver.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD LEAVES SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, at 10 A. M. for Greenport; Syosset 3.30 (on Saturday nights only to Yaphank;) Hempstead 5; Jamaica 6.30 P. M.

MEDICAL.

SELF-INFLICTED DISEASES ARE ERADIcated from the system by the use of TRIESEMAR, 1, 2 and 3. Full particulars will be found in the book entitled "Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches." Price 25 cents. To be had of Dr. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., New-York; sent free of postage, to any part of the Union. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.

WATTS' CELEBRATED NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.
Dr. JAMES T. STRATTON, having purchased the "original recipe," is now prepared to furnish the public and the trade in general with the genuine article, as formerly prepared and sold by the late Dr. Talbot Watts. Many respectable physicians have given it their sanction, and spoken highly of its effects, as may be seen by the numerous certificates formerly published by Dr. Watts. The proprietor having had frequent opportunities, within the last seven years, to test the virtues of the medicine, and being fully acquainted with the ingredients feels perfect confidence in recommending it to the afflicted, and particularly to those suffering from nervous disease of any description. The medicine is prepared by the sole proprietor at No. 111 4th-av., and may be obtained at THOMAS BAILEY'S drug store, Bible House, corner of 4th-av. and Astor-place; and also at Mrs. HAYS' No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. $1 per bottle. Persons wishing agencies will apply at the principal dépôt, No. 111 4th-av., New-York.
P. S.—Each bottle of the Antidote is signed by JAMES T. STRATTON the Proprietor, no other being genuine.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.
C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., PUPIL OF RICORD, of Paris—who is the first Venereal Surgeon living—and of Professors CARNOCHAN and MOTT, of this City, continues the practice of this specialty, at No. 61 Bleecker-st., eighth house east of Broadway, New-York. All complicated disorders of the Sexual System effectually treated, including weaknesses, &c. Consultations in English, French, and by letter. Office hours from 9 to 1, and 5 to 8 in the evening.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Twentieth edition, nearly 400 pages, 100 electrotyped pictures. Cloth, $1. Sold and mailed also by J. W. Judd, No. 222 Broadway. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment of gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, syphilis, primary and constitutional, emissions, impotency, &c., at No. 82 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 10 A. M. till 9 evening. Sundays excepted, unless by appointment. Address letters to Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Essex Standard, Rahway Advocate, Empire City, Police Gazette, New-York Pick, New-Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas, &c.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., at No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.
Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the VENEREAL DISEASE in all its different forms; but treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal*. Sold by the Author, as above; also by J. W. JUDD, No. 222 Broadway, and by CHAS. MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, N. Y.

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—DR. CORBETT can be consulted with confidence on private diseases, at his old-established office, No. 19 Duane-st., opposite Chatham Bank. Dr. C has practised as above for over 27 years, and has treated with success cases which had been given up and considered incurable by Physicians of respectable standing in the profession. Stricture and nervous debility treated on an entirely new plan. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University, and College of Surgeons, London. His diplomas from each of the above institutions may be seen in his office. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who have been deceived by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., &c., can call on him with the certainty of being honorably treated. Charges moderate.

DR. WARD, NO. 486 BROADWAY—PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all lingering elsewhere, that by consulting Dr. WARD, you may shortly experience that "Richard is himself again." Sure cure. Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend and other wonderful remedies, price $1; cure guaranteed. Female disease successfully treated; his monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Office, No. 486 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., second floor, perfectly private, and so arranged that patients never meet. Afflicted, call immediately before applying elsewhere; no charge for consultation. Attendance till 10 P. M.

TIMOLAT'S SULPHUR BATHS.—THE ONly genuine baths in the United States for the cure of rheumatism, colds, mercurial affections, eruptions of the skin, yellow spots, &c. No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st.; established 1820; recommended by our first physicians.

DR. HUNTER—NO. 3 DIVISION-ST., PERFORMS THE GREATEST CURES EVER MADE.
THE ONLY SECURITY AGAINST HUMBUGS AND THE EFFECTS OF DISEASES IS TO APPLY TO HIS OLD DISPENSARY, NO. 3 DIVISION-ST., NEW-YORK.
ESTABLISHED IN 1834.
Dr. HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., offers to the public the only reliable remedy known in the wide world for the permanent cure and removal of every particle of the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease, which is the genuine Hunter's Red Drop, made from the original recipe, in the possession of Dr. HUNTER, and not known by any other person living except Dr. HUNTER at No. 3 Division-st., one door from Bowery, all the assertions of the many poisonous quacks to the contrary notwithstanding. Dr. H. has prepared every vial of this celebrated medicine with his own hands that has ever been offered for sale for the last thirty years, and has never intrusted any living person with the secret; consequently everything offered for sale at any other place is a libel, a base and wicked counterfeit, got up by some unprincipled wretch that, for the sake of a dollar, would trifle with the lives of his fellow-men.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

THE BEST PLACE IN THE CITY TO BUY liquors is at the Old Fifteenth-street Rectifying Distillery, for you can get the best qualities of Brandy, Gin, Rum, Malt, Whisky, Wine or Cordial there cheaper and better than elsewhere. CHARLES WHITE, Proprietor No. 175 West 15th-st., near 8th-av.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—P. CHAMBERLIN'S Administrator against P. CHAMBERLIN'S Heirs, &c.—In Chancery, No. 11,389.—By virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on MONDAY, Dec. 20, 1858, about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door in the City of Louisville, Kentucky, on a credit of three and six months, so much as may be necessary to raise the sum of fourteen thousand nine hundred and fourteen dollars, ($14,914 00,) of the stock in pleadings mentioned, to wit: Eight hundred and eighty-two shares of Stock in the Saline Coal and Manufacturing Company, and one hundred and twenty-five shares of Stock in the Shawnee Coal Company. The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from day of sale until paid. W. C. D. WHIPS, M. L. C. C.
JAMES G. BALEE, }
THOMAS A. MORGAN, } Deputies.
LOUISVILLE, Dec. 3, 1858.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, on behalf of the School Officers of the IXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 22d inst., at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection of additional wings, and otherwise altering and repairing Ward School No. 16, in the IXth Ward, in accordance with the plans and specifications to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals which may be offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
CHAS. E. GILDERSLEEVE, }
JOHN KENNARD, } Committee.
WM. E. BEARDSLEY, }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Board of Education, by the School Officers of the Tenth Ward, until Dec. 22, at 12 o'clock, for furnishing of Primary School No. 1 Ludlow-st., with desks, chairs, settees, &c., according to plans and specifications on file at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids if deemed to the public interest to do so.
GEORGE H. CLARK, }
HERMAN GUTMAN, } Committee.
DANIEL SLOTE. }

NOTICE.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the firm of N. TIBBALS & CO is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by N. TIBBALS.
N. TIBBALS,
DECEMBER 1, 1858. G. N. POWELL.
Just in from auction, 5,000 volumes, cheap for cash.
N. TIBBALS.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF TROTT & OGSTON is this day dissolved, in consequence of the death of Mr. C. D. TROTT.
The undersigned will continue the business at No. 38 Exchange Place. GEO. W. OGSTON.
New York, Dec. 4, 1858.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—APPLETON BRAGG, ALFRED BRAGG, ARIEL BRAGG, APPLETON B. JONES and CHARLES M. JONES, Plaintiffs, against ALEXANDER SCOTT, Defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract. To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester at White Plains, and serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, in Morrisania, in said County, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of five hundred and seventeen dollars and fifty-five cents, with interest from the fifth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Dec. 4, 1858. CHAUNCEY SMITH,
1aw6wF* Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—JOHN BOYD AGAINST JAMES ANDREW BOYD.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To JAMES ANDREW BOYD: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, on the 25th day of October, 1858, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 24 William-street, in the said City of New York, in the State of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 25, 1858.
DAVID THURSTON, Plaintiff's Attorney.
d3-1aw6wF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN J. PALMER, late of the City of New-York, Banker, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of HENRY PALMER, No. 38 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of March next, 1859.—Dated New-York, Aug. 31, 1858.
EDWIN A. OELRICHS, }
HENRY PALMER, } Executors, &c.
s3-1aw6mF* HENRY MEIGS, JR. }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES HARVEY, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of ALEX. McCUE, No. 9 Court-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 4th day of January next.—Dated June 28, 1858.
CATHARINE HARVEY, }
ALEXANDER McCUE, } Executors.
jy2-1aw6mF* EDWARD HARVEY. }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PATRICK LYNDON, late of the city of Brooklyn, in Kings County, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor, at the office of O'GORMAN & WILSON, No. 24 William-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of March next—Dated Aug. 26, 1858.
au26-1aw6mF* JAMES SMITH, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD C. VALENTINE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of SIDNEY D. ROBERTS, No. 172 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of May next.—Dated, New-York, Oct. 28, 1858.
SIDNEY D. ROBERTS, Administrator.
ELIZABETH VALENTINE, Administratrix.
o29-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUGUSTUS H. KRAUTH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of T. James Glover, No. 133 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of January next—Dated New-York, July 15th, 1858.
HANNAH KRAUTH, Administratrix.
jy16-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEREMIAH CLARK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. VAN VORST & BEARDSLEE, No. 106 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 20, 1858.
WILLIAM DENNISTOUN, }
EDWARD S. CLARK, } Executors.
au20-1aw6mF HENRY J CLARK. }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against IRA C. HUNTINGTON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, WM. STEBBINS, JR., at No. 139 Greenwich-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of March next.—Dated September 8, 1858.
HESTER A. HUNTINGTON, } Adminis-
s10-1aw6mF* WILLIAM STEBBINS, JR. } trators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE M. SHAW, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of the Brooklyn Oil Company, No. 160 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of April next.—Dated, New-York, Sept. 30, 1858. JOHN H. SMITH, JR.
o1-1aw6mF*

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE,
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

COTTAGE ENAMELED FURNITURE, beautifully ornamented in rosewood, walnut, oak and other approved colors. Suites from $25 and upward, at the old manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's Theatre. Articles promptly manufactured to order.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 30,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED FURNITURE—OF A SUPERIOR style and finish, manufactured and for sale by J. W. FISHER & CO., No. 690 Broadway. Formerly with McGraw & Allendorph

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given in ready money for furniture, carpets, books, &c., &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FORTUNE.—ONE OF THE FINEST GROCERY establishments in the city of Brooklyn, located in Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, and near the Post-Office, will be sold very cheap. It has been in existence over twenty-five years, and has a large and remunerative trade. An energetic young man can make a fortune by it. The advertiser is about engaging in other business, and will dispose of his interest and stock at the lowest cash valuation. Apply on the premises. G. W. MIDDLETON, No. 353 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

$2.500.—AN ACTIVE PARTNER WITH this amount wanted, in an established business, paying from $6,000 to $8,000 per annum. Every satisfaction given upon an interview. References exchanged. Address MANUFACTURER, Box No. 185 *Times* Office, with name, &c.

TO LAWYERS.—THE ADVERTISER, A YOUNG man, and member of the profession of several years' standing, is desirous of a connection with a practitioner or firm as qualified partner or clerk. A line addressed to B. C., Box No. 165 *Times* Office, will receive immediate attention.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN THE REAL ESTATE BUSINESS.—The advertiser is desirous of entering as partner with some Real Estate Agent in this City. Has considerable capital at command if it can be used to advantage. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 188 *Times* Office.

$2.000 TO $3,000.—AN ACTIVE OR SPECIAL partner wanted in the publishing business; a practical printer preferred. Address FRANKLIN, *Times* Office.

FLOUR AND FEED STORE FOR SALE—One of the best locations in the City; long lease, terms favorable; doing a good business. Apply No. 253 9th-av.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA AT HALIFAX

Safety of the Steamship Indian Empire.

Conviction, Sentence and Pardon of Montalembert.

THE NEW CAMPAIGN IN INDIA.

Cotton Lower—Breadstuffs and Provisions Very Dull.

CONSOLS 98@98 1-8.

[By the American Telegraph Company's Lines, office No. 21 Wall-st.]

HALIFAX, Thursday, Dec. 16.

The Royal Mail steamship *Arabia*, Capt. STONE, from Liverpool at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 4th inst., arrived here at 10 o'clock this evening. Her dates are one week later than those already received.

The steamship *Indian Empire* reached Broadhaven, County Mayo, on the 26th ult. All well on board, but her fuel exhausted, and a portion of her cargo and wood-work consumed, and short of provisions. The ship laid to for a week within a day or two's steaming of Galway, during two furious storms.

The steamship *Ariel* sailed from Southampton on the 1st for New-York.

The steamship *Fulton*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 28th ult.

The steamship *America*, from Boston, arrived at Liverpool on the 29th, and the *Borussia*, from New-York, reached Southampton on the same day.

The *Arabia* reports strong westerly gales during the entire passage.

The steamer *Karnak* also left Liverpool for New-York on the 4th inst.

The steamer *Indian*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 2d inst.

The steamer *New-York*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton at noon, on the 2d inst.

The steamer *Kangaroo*, from New-York, reached Liverpool at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 3d inst.

The steamer *Circassian*, from New-York, *via* St. Johns, N. F., arrived at Galway on the 3d inst.

An influential deputation of commercial men had waited on Lord DERBY to urge him to extend a protectorate over Sarawak. Lord DERBY discouraged the project.

JAMES DAVIS & SONS, extensive leather and boot exporters in London, have failed; liabilities very considerable.

All the English papers containing MONTALEMBERT's trial were not allowed to enter France.

The ten deputies of Corfu had protested against the statement that the inhabitants desire incorporation with Great Britain, and say they wish annexation to Greece.

The Prussian elections resulted overwhelmingly in favor of the Ministry.

The bark *Goodspeed*, from Mobile, came in collision The Chambers are almost entirely Liberal.

The telegraph between the Dardanelles, Syria and Clio had been successfully laid. That between Candia and Egypt had broken.

An unsuccessful attempt had been made to assassinate the Kamaikan at Bucharest, by means of a fulminating shell.

The Calcutta mails of Oct. 23, and the Hong Kong mails of Oct. 13, reached England on the 28th ult. The typhoon at Swatow was of unprecedented violence, laying houses and everything in ruins, and driving vessels high on land. About 3,000 Chinese were drowned, and also several Europeans.

The Cochin-Chinese were concentrating 100,000 men around the capital, against the Fread and Spanish forces.

Commissioner REED and Baron GROS were at Japan. at the mouth of the Mersey with the screw-steamer *Genova*, bound for London. Both vessels were seriously injured and had to be run aground. The *Goodspeed* had five feet of water in her hold.

The London *Times* continues editorially to hold up the corruption which prevails amongst officials in the United States, as a warning against the adoption of universal suffrage. It likewise draws a similar lesson from the Canada system.

The London *Herald's* Paris correspondent says that it is asserted in political circles that the British Cabinet has sent a circular to all the European Governments, stating in the most explicit terms that it does not share, by any means, the views stated in Sir JOHN YOUNG's dispatches, surreptitiously obtained and lately published, respecting "Ionian Island."

An influential meeting of gentlemen connected with the corn trade has been held at Liverpool. Resolutions were adopted in favor of making the weight of 100 lbs. the standard weight in all sales of grain, flour and wheat. It was proposed to adopt the system throughout England on the 1st of February.

Much anxiety was felt for the troop-ship *Bombay*, with about 300 soldiers on board, bound for India. The ship was dismasted, and lost some of her crew as she was proceeding round to Cork for additional troops. She was afterwards seen battling against the storm in a most distressed condition, but still making good headway under jury-masts for Plymouth.

The Prince of WALES visits home this season incognito.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland had issued a proclamation against ribbonism and other secret societies.

The English Funds had been depressed; MONTALEMBERT's pardon caused a slight improvement, but they again relapsed. Money continued quite abundant and easy. At Hamburgh the rate of discount had declined to 2½ per cent. Atlantic Telegraph shares had declined to £250 to £280.

The *Moniteur* of the 2d inst. announces that, in consequence of the anniversary of the 2d December, the Emperor relieves M. DE MONTALEMBERT from the penalties of the sentence passed upon him. The London *Times* claims this as a triumph of the English Press, but at the same time censures the Emperor for numerous acts of vacillating he has displayed.

Subscriptions to the M. LESSEPPS Suez Canal project had closed. The amounts subscribed exceeded the required. The formation of the Company would be proceeded with. The Chamber of Commerce of Paris voted a subscription for the canal.

The monthly settlement of the Paris Bourse went off very heavily, and the funds declined three per cent. They closed on the 3d instant at 74c.

Negotiations between France and Switzerland for the purchase by the former of the Valle des Dappes were still pending, and objections were being raised both in Austria and Switzerland on State grounds.

The nomination of Senor SCHAGNE, as Captain-General of Madrid, was considered as a strong indication of a military dictatorship being resolved upon, if the Cortes prove ungovernable.

Letters from Seville, say that much activity prevailed in the Artillery Department, with the view of getting ready as soon as possible the siege party which is to be sent to Cuba.

The Queen opened the Cortes in person, amidst much enthusiasm.

A Berlin telegram says Dantzic and Swinemunde are to be made ports of war.

Prayers were being offered in the churches for the safe delivery of the Princess FREDERICK WILLIAM.

An ordinance had been issued in Austria reducing the stamp-duty on newspapers.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times*, in allusion to the attempt of Russia to purchase the Principality of Monaco, says that during the late war the Principality was ceded to the United States, but that the convention was never ratified because some of the European Governments entered a protest against the transaction.

Letters from Candia confirm the statements that agitation there is increasing on account of the oppression and violence of the Government. The inhabitants were buying arms and ammunition, and the Pasha, fearing a general rising, had applied for fresh reinforcements.

The Government intends increasing the taxes on the whole empire, especially on tobacco, and to establish a tax on landed property.

The Bombay mail of Nov. 9 had been telegraphed from Malta.

The campaign commenced on the 18th October. The rebels had been dislodged from many strong holds. Several engagements are reported, each resulting in victory on the British side, and heavy losses to the enemy. On the 30th the rebels were defeated near Mood Poor; on the 31st the Fort of Berwha was taken by storm; and on the same day the strong Fort of Berra was captured; on the 23d a detachment was assailed by a thousand rebels, but they were repulsed with the loss of men and guns; on the 27th the fort of Rohes was taken, and on the 29th BENES MADHO, with 20,000 men, was captured, with loss.

TANTIA TOPEE was a fugitive, his forces having been routed, with the loss of all their guns and 600 killed.

The number of rebels was still very large, at the lowest estimate 50,000, but they are scattered about in small bodies.

The proclamation in which the British Crown assumes entire command over India, and promises an amnesty on certain conditions, was read throughout India on the 1st of November, and is said to have given great satisfaction to all parties.

TANTIA TOPEE had applied to know on what terms he could surrender.

The Bombay markets were steady. Oil and Seed were rather lower. Freights low. Exchange 2s. 1d.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 4—A. M.

The *Daily News'* City article, dated Friday evening, says: "The funds to-day experienced slight fluctuations, and the general tendency was downward. Consols closed at a decline of 1 ⅌ cent., so that the improvement which took place yesterday has been entirely lost. In most of the other departments of the Stock Exchange the variations were upon a limited scale. A large number of bills falling due to-day, the discount market was very active. About £50,000 in gold was withdrawn from the Bank for exportation to the Continent. The £283,100 in gold by the *Agincourt* came to hand to-day, and the whole was taken for the same destination. It was believed that the £127,100 in gold by the West India steamer *Parana* will likewise be sent away.

Exchange at Bombay appears appears to be a trifle more unfavorable. The *Dover Castle*, with £338,000 in gold, has now been 97 days at sea from Melbourne, and the *Marco Polo*, with £187,500, 87 days. The whole of this sum of £526,400 may now be considered due.

The foreign exchanges this afternoon were firm. As regards paper on Holladd, rates were a trifle higher. Bills on Vienna and Trieste, however, continue in demand.

The *Times'* City Article says the funds opened this morning with a good appearance, but later in the day there was a complete change in the market, and Securities of several kinds were passed for sale. The ultimate reaction was attributed to a series of speculation-sales on reports of the disaffected condition of Lombardy, coupled with the advertised statements as to the tone of France toward Austria. The fact of there being specie taken from the Bank, notwithstanding the delivery of the amount by the *Agincourt*, likewise operated unfavorably. There was increased demand for money to-day in the discount market, in preparation for to-morrow, the 4th.

In the Stock Exchange loans are abundantly offered at 2 per cent.

The *Times* says that the intelligence from China imparted additional firmness to the tea market, and a good amount of business has taken place, dealers manifesting general confidence. Blackleaf Congou attract much attention, closing at 1s.@1s. 1d. higher; Common Congou has advanced to 11d.

The prices of Austrian securities at Vienna do not indicate any uneasiness with regard to the state of affairs at Milan, or the prospects of unfriendliness in any other quarter. The five per cents. are very little below the point at which they have stood for the past week or two, the telegraphic quotation being 85@80.

PARIS—Friday.

M. DE MONTALEMBERT writes to the *Moniteur* to the following effect: "I have appealed against the sentence passed upon me. No power in France up to the present time has had a right to remit a penalty not definitive. I am one of those who still believe in the right, and I do not accept the pardon. I beg you, and if necessary demand you to insert this."

A letter from MONTALEMBERT to the Archbishop of Paris, published in the *Indépendence Belge*, declines the Archbishop's intercession for a remission of the penalty.

MONTALEMBERT lodged a formal appeal against his sentence on the 2d inst.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* states the sales of COTTON for the week at 38,000 bales, of which 1,000 were on speculation, and 3,500 for export. All qualities had slightly declined—the fair and inferior descriptions to the extent of ⅛d., while the middling grades were 1-16d. lower. The sales of Friday were 6,000 bales, of which 1,000 were on speculation and for export; the market closing dull, at the following authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans, 7 5-16d.; Middling Orleans, 6 15-16d.; Fair Mobiles, 7⅛d.; Middling Mobiles, 6 13-16d.; Fair Uplands, 7 1-16d.; Middling 6¾d.

The stock in port was estimated at 330,000 bales, of which 247,000 bales were American. There had been free arrivals under a change of wind.

STATE OF TRADE.

The advices from Manchester are still favorable, a moderate business had been done in Goods and Yarns at firm prices.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report that there had been large arrivals of Breadstuffs from the United States. FLOUR was very dull and nominal; Western Canal, 19s.@20s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 20s.@21s.; Ohio, 21s.@24s. WHEAT dull and 1d. lower; red Western, 4s. 6d.@6s. 3d.; white do., 6s.@6s. 3d.; white Southern, 6s. 6d.@7s. CORN was slightly lower, and freely offered; mixed, 26s. 6d.@27s.; yellow, 28s.; white, 30s.@31s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co.; BIGLAND, AYTHA & Co.; JAMES MCHENRY & Co. and others report BEEF heavy, and holders anxious sellers. PORK steady. BACON quiet but steady. LARD firm at the opening at 53s. 6d.@54s. 6d., but subsequently the arrivals depressed the market. TALLOW—Quotations barely maintained; Butchers' nominally 52s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The Brokers and other circulars quote ASHES dull; Pots slightly lower and quoted 29s. 6d.@30s.; Pearls, 32s.@32s. 6d. SUGAR dull but steady. COFFEE steady. RICE heavy, and quotations barely maintained. TEA firm with an advance of ½d.@1d. on some blacks; common Congou 11d. RESIN steady; common, 4s. 3d.@4s. 4d.; fine, 11s. 6d.@17s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady at 39s. 6d.@40s. Crude do., 10s. 6d. HIDES slow of sale, but prices unaltered. SEAL OIL—Sales unimportant. COD OIL—£30 to arrive. LINSEED OIL unchanged.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS quote BREADSTUFFS dull; English WHEAT slightly lower; white American 40s. @42s.; red 36s.@40s.; IRON steady—rails £6 10@£6 15, bars £6 5s.; SUGAR quiet but steady; COFFEE steady; TEA—black Congous active and ½d.@1d. higher, common Congous 11d.; SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull at 39s. 6d.; LINSEED CAKES in good demand—New-York shipment £10 5s., Boston £10; FISH OILS unchanged; OLIVE OIL slightly higher; LINSEED OIL quiet at 29s. 3d.@29s. 6d.; RICE heavy; TALLOW steady at 50s. 6d.@50s. 9d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The London Money Market was generally unchanged.

Consols were quoted, at the close of the 3d, 98@98⅛ for money and account.

The bullion in the Bank of England had decreased £4,000.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Messrs. BARING BROS. & Co. quote the market for American Securities quiet:

United States Fives	95	@ —
Massachusetts Fives, Bonds	103	@ —
Maryland Fives, Bonds	97	@ —
Pennsylvania Fives	33	@ 83
Pennsylvania Fives, Bonds, '77	87	@ 88
Virginia Fives and Sixes	86	@ 88
Pennsylvania Central 6s, 1st mortgage	92½	@ —

Illinois Central Shares offered at the lowest rates.

Messrs. BELL & Co. report the market generally unchanged.

United States 6 ⅌ cents, '67-8	102	@104
United States 6 ⅌ cent. Bonds, '68	103	@105
United States 5 ⅌ cent. Bonds	94½	@ 95½
Alabama 5 ⅌ cent. Bonds	78	@ —
Kentucky 6 ⅌ cents	91	@ 93
Maryland 5 ⅌ cents	96	@ 98
Massachusetts 5 ⅌ cents	101	@103
Ohio 6 ⅌ cents, '76	96½	@ 97½
Pennsylvania 5 ⅌ cents	83	@ 85
Pennsylvania 5 ⅌ cent. Bonds, '77	86	@ 87
Tennessee 6s, Bonds	84	@ 86
Virginia 5s and 6s	86	@ 88
Boston City 5s	91	@ 93
Illinois Central 7s, 1860, Freeland	79	@ 80
Illinois Central Shares	29	@27 dis.
Illinois Central 7s, 1875	80	@ 82
Illinois Central 6s	79	@ 81
Michigan Central 8s, 1869	84	@ 86
New-York Central 6's	82	@ 84
New-York Central 7's	94	@ 97
New-York Central Shares	75	@ 77
Erie 7's, 3d mortgage	68	@ 70
Erie Shares	14	@ 16
Panama Railroad Bonds	100	@ —
Panama Railroad Bonds, of 1860	93	@ 95
Pennsylvania Central 6's, 1st mort.	91	@ 93

The *Times* of Friday quotes sales of Illinois Central Shares at 27½@28@29 discount; do. Sevens 81; do Sevens 1850, Freedland, 80; New-York Central shares, 75½; Erie Railroad Sevens, first mortgage, 70.

HAVRE MARKET.

For the week ending Nov. 30, inclusive.

COTTON dull. Sales of the week, 4,500 bales. Stock, 30,000 bales. New-Orleans *très ordinaire*, 108f. The manufacturing advices are favorable; there was a good demand for manufactured goods, and prices were firm. BREADSTUFFS had an upward tendency at the opening of the week, but closed with a declining tendency. POT ASHES dull, and slightly lower. PEARL ASHES quiet. COFFEE firm. WHALE OIL, to arrive, slightly higher. RICE heavy. SUGAR firm. LARD quiet. WHALEBONE firmer.

[Advertisement.]

OLD BRANDIES AT NEW PRICES.

In anticipation of heavy importations, next Spring, of New Brandies of the great vintages of 1857 and 1858, I am induced to offer all my accumulated stock of Rare Old Brandies at greatly reduced prices, as well as New Brandies just imported by me direct from the best houses in Cognac. These Brandies are guaranteed to be entirely pure, and are all, new and old, of the very first class—indeed, I may venture to say, unequalled in the market. The prices, lower than any known for many years, range as follows, per gallon: $2 50, $3, $3 50, $4, $4 50, $5, $6, $6 50, by the demijohn, or larger quantity. At such prices the terms must necessarily be cash. FRED. S. COZZENS, No. 73 Warren-street, Opposite Hudson River Railroad Dépôt, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S Ointment has never yet failed in healing the worst kind of old sores; it cleanses and gives new life to the edges of the wound, drawing them gradually together, and effecting a complete cure in a few days. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

QUERU'S COD-LIVER OIL JELLY—Approved by the New-York Academy of Medicine—Possesses all the virtues of pure Cod-Liver Oil, and is taken without unpleasant taste. Physicians unacquainted with it, are requested to call at his office and investigate its merits. Office No. 135 Fourth-avenue. PENFOLD, DAY & Co., Wholesale Agents, No. 4 Fletcher-street.

[Advertisement.]

WINES FOR THE HOLIDAYS AND FAMILY USE.

From Morris & Willis' Home Journal.

The BININGERS, No. 19 Broad-st., (near Wall-st.,) have a very high reputation to preserve as the oldest and best house for the genuine article.

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.

The name of that firm (A. M. BININGER & Co., No. 19 Broad-st., near Wall-st.) is a guarantee of the exact and literal truth of what they represent.

[Advertisement.]

STUPENDOUS BARGAINS!—Of Carpets, Oil-cloths, Druggets, Rugs, Mats, Table and Piano Covers, Window Shades, &c., &c. English Velvets, $1 12; Brussels, 75 cts.; and All Wool Ingrains, 37 cts per yard. HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

THOMPSON'S NEW DESCRIPTIVE LIST of all genuine bank notes will be issued in a few days, and given free to all new subscribers to *Thompson's Bank Note Reporter*. This is the most complete and useful work of the kind ever published.

Subscription to the *Reporter*, by mail, weekly, $2; semi-monthly, $1; monthly, 75 cents, including *Book of Coins and Descriptive List*. Address THOMPSON BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 2 Wall-st., Or PLATT ADAMS, Publisher, No. 117 Franklin-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S GALLERY.

THE IVORYTYPE,

A new and beautiful style of picture just introduced. Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Minatures in Oil, &c., for the approaching Holidays, at GURNEY'S Photographic and Fine Art Gallery, No. 707 Broadway Open till 9 P. M. for free inspection.

[Advertisement.]

A SWEET BREATH AND PEARL-WHITE TEETH.—What more disgusting than a bad breath? The subject is too delicate to be referred to by your best and most intimate associates; so refined gentlemen and beautiful ladies move in society with this annoying incubus, sufficient to annihilate, in an instant, the most perfect and otherwise inviting charms. A single bottle of HARTLEY'S Prairie Flower will at once render the breath sweet and the teeth white. Price 50 cents. Dépôt No. 331 Broadway, and by druggists of respectability.

[Advertisement.]

USE IT! USE IT!

All persons, whether healthy or sick, should use GAYETTY's Medicated Paper for the Water Closet. It is a beautiful, pure Manila paper, which, being medicated in the pulp, is unequalled as a remedy and preventive of piles, and an unspeakable luxury. Dépôt No. 41 Ann-street. Each sheet bears the discoverer's name (GAYETTY) in water-mark, and each package has his autograph upon the cover. Sold by all respectable Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

No. 212, THAT'S THE NUMBER.—No. 212 Broadway, corner Fulton-street, is the number of KNOX's famous hat store. KNOX's Hats are too widely known to need recommendation. Every one who ever seeks to wear a *chapeau* combining beauty with utility, knows that KNOX is the only man to patronize. For Furs of every description, Buffalo Robes, and everything in that line, still the word is KNOX. In a word, for superiority in everything his line, KNOX's reputation is world-wide.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....DEC. 16.

$10,000 U. S. 5s, '74.....104⅞	85 Brooklyn City R..113	
25,000 Tennessee 6s, '90. 94⅜	600 Reading R.R...... 51⅛	
1,000 Virginia 6s...... 97⅞	650 do.......... 51⅜	
6,000 N. Carolina St. 6s 98	200 do.........s30 51⅜	
23,000 Missouri St. 6s... 89⅞	100 do.........s30 51⅜	
5,000 do.......... 89⅜	100 do.........s15 51⅜	
1,000 Louisiana St. 6s. 95⅞	100 do.........s60 51⅛	
4,000 Cal.St.7s, N.Bds. 91⅜	500 do.........b10 51⅜	
1,000 Min. St. 8 ⅌ ct Bs108⅜	850 do........... 51⅜	
3,000 Mich.S. 6s. 8wk..102	500 do.........b7 51⅜	
10,000 N.Y.Cen.R.R.6s. 91	500 Mich. Cen. R.R ... 51	
8,000 Erie R.R. 2dmbs. 86	50 do.........s10 51	
3,000 Erie 3d Mt. Bs.'83 78	100 do.........s10 51	
10,000 Hud. Riv. 3d Mt. 75	100 M.S.&N.I.R.R. s30 20⅜	
6,000 Harlem 1st Mtg. 88	50 do.........s10 20⅜	
1,000 Mich. C.R. 8 ⅌ c.	50 do........... 20⅜	
1st m. S. F. C. bs. 95	525 do.........s30 20⅜	
5,000 Ill. Cen. R.B..s60 90⅛	100 do........... 20⅜	
7,000 do.......... 90¾	25 do.........b60 20⅜	
20,000 LaC.&Mil.L.G.B 25⅛	100 M.S.&N.Ia Gu'd.S. 48⅜	
5,000 do........b60 25⅜	50 do.........s10 48⅜	
15,000 N J.C. 2d M.B.. 90	300 do.........b60 48⅜	
3,000 L.E.&W.1stM.B. 73⅜	50 Panama Railroad..119	
4,500 M. S. 2d M. B .. 60	150 do........... 119⅛	
55 Penn. Coal Co..... 80	100 do.........b60 119⅛	
10 do........ 80¾	100 Ill. Cen. R. R. ..s10 73⅜	
60 Commonw'lth B'k..100	100 do.........s30 73⅜	
57 Park Bank......108⅜	50 do............ 73	
50 Canton Company.... 20	10 Clev.Col.&Cin.R.R. 96	
25 Del. & Hud. C. Co.. 96⅜	100 Galena & Chi. R. R. 72⅜	
25 Pacific M. S. Co.... 90⅜	100 do........s10 72⅜	
90 do........ 90¾	100 do........s30 72⅜	
700 do.......s60 90⅜	100 do........s30 72⅜	
50 do........ 90¼	50 do........b30 72⅜	
175 do.......s10 91	200 do........... 72⅜	
25 do........ 91⅛	400 Clev. & Tol. R. R... 31⅜	
175 do........ 91⅛	500 do.........b60 31⅜	
300 Gullford Mining Co. 1⅜	50 Chi. & R. I. RR..... 61⅜	
500 N. Y. Central R. R. 84⅛	300 do.........s15 61⅜	
1350 do........ 84⅛	900 do............ 61⅜	
100 do......s30 84	50 do.........s10 61⅜	
500 do......s10 84	100 do.........s15 61⅜	
100 do......b30 84⅜	70 Mil. & Miss. RR..... 12⅜	
100 Hudson River R.R. 33⅜	25 La C. & Mil. RR..... 3⅜	
475 do........ 33⅜	173 Del. L. & W. RR..... 50	
50 do......b30 33⅜	20 N. J. Cen. RR....... 72⅜	
150 do......b60 33⅜	50 Erie Railroad....... 17⅜	

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Tenn. 6s, '90..s10 94⅜	100 Hud. Riv. R. R... 33⅜
8,000 Missouri St. 6s... 89⅞	50 do.........s30 33⅜
4,000 Brook.C.W. L'n.102	500 Reading R. R...s30 51⅜
1,000 N. Y. Cent. R. 6s 91	50 do............ 51⅜
1,000 LaC.&M.L.G.Bs. 25⅜	110 Mich. Cen. R. R.... 50⅞
9,000 do........ 25⅜	250 M.S.& N.Ia.G.S.s60 48
1,000 Hud.R.R.1st mt.103⅜	20 do............ 48⅜
20 Atlantic Bank....... 85	25 Panama Railroad..119
5 Bank of Commerce.104⅞	100 Ill. Central R. R... 73⅜
65 Pacific M. S. Co.... 91	300 Gal. &Chic.R.R.b30 72⅜
100 do.......s60 90⅜	50 do.........s30 72⅜
50 do.......b15 91	100 Clev. & Tol. R. R.... 31⅜
100 N. Y. Cent. R.R.s10 84	200 Chi. & R. I. R. R... 61⅜
250 do.......... 84⅛	100 do............ 61⅜
100 do.......b60 84⅜	200 L. C. & Mil. RR..... 3⅜
15 Erie Railroad....... 17⅜	

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$1,000 N.Y. Bal.D'k Co. 98⅜	340 Rep. Fire Ins. S. 49
5,000 F.&W. Imp.Co.8s 70	Pew103, m.a. C. Messiah$300
2,000 La C. & M. RR. 7s 25⅜	20 Chatham Bank.... 84⅜
6,000 Mil & Hor. R. 8s 41	85 Far.&Cit Bk.of L.I. 42⅜
720 Sun M. I. S. '53.. 72⅜	20 St. Mark's F. I. Co 125
2,500 At. M. Ins. S. '58 94⅜	40 Firemen's F. I. Co.147⅜
6,000 La C.&M. L.G. 7s 23	30 Beekman F. I. Co.. 114⅜
10,000 Memphis City 6s. 70	100 Brooklyn F. I. Co.. 157⅜
600 N. Y. City 5s..... 90	24 Equitable F. I. Co.. 170
3,000 Mil.&. Hor. R. 8s 41	25 Great West.M. I. Co.143⅜
2,000 Day. & West.R.7s 20	8 Wash. F. I. Co..... 170
20,000 La C. & M. R 8s.. 22	5 Market F. I. Co..... 135
1,000 Com. M. I. S. '58 46	20 N. Y. Bal. Dry D'k. 93
3,560 Sun M. I. S. '53.. 72⅜	20 Sixth-av R.R...... 121⅜
420 G W. M. I. S. '57 68	100 C.&St.P.&F.duL.R. 2⅜

THURSDAY, Dec. 16—P. M.

There was a large and spirited business in Stocks to-day, the market being wholly relieved of political rumors which had been employed against it since Monday morning. The Washington dispatches to the morning papers, which are less equivocal and contradictory on Nicaragua affairs than usual, are understood to be confirmed by direct private assurances from certain high officials at the seat of Government. These intimations were probably in town early on Wednesday, which accounts, in a measure, for the first upward turn of the market yesterday morning, and its increased firmness at the close of the day. The previous use made of the adverse rumors growing out of the affair of the *Washington*, was mainly to increase the *Bear* account, without seriously affecting the confidence of holders, though checking, to some extent, the disposition to operate with the usual freedom on the general look of financial affairs. One or two strong jobbers, however, bought heavily at the lowest figures on Monday and Tuesday, on the calculation that the mist attempted to be thrown over our peaceable relations with Europe would pass over in a few days, as it has done, and they were reselling to some extent at the advance. A number of outside orders for State Stocks and some of the Railway Bonds, and for Central, Panama and Pacific shares, appeared at the early Board, and over $100,000 Missouris were taken, at private contract, at 89½@89⅝ between the Boards. New-York Central sold up to 84¼, closing 84 ⅌ cent.; Panama, 119¼, closing 119½, and Pacific, 91@91¼, closing 90⅞@91 ⅌ cent. There was a large movement in Reading, which appears to have been speculated against both here and in Philadelphia on the war-talk, and is now brought into favor again by the change of political tone. The sales to-day were about 5,000 shares, at 51½@⅝; closing 51⅛, seller 60 days, and 51⅛ cash. The Western Road stocks were also in good demand during the forenoon, but as some of the early December receipts have been reported poor from that quarter, the *short* sellers are keeping out their lines. The last sales of Rock Island were 61½@⅝; Galena, 72⅞, and Michigan Central, 50⅞@50¾ ⅌ cent. The weakness in the LaCrosse Land Grants continues, the late partial exhibit of the condition of the work and its traffic, having made an unfavorable impression. Hudson River, Erie and Toledo were steady. Harlem a fraction lower. The general market closed firm for the State Stocks, steady for the other Dividend Stocks, and rather dull on the Western list.

We have nothing new to remark on the rates for Money, except that some of the large Banks are less disposed to accept under 5 ⅌ cent. for short bills. At the same time, strictly prime 30@60-day acceptances find currency at 4@4½ ⅌ cent. On demand loans, the usual charge is 4 ⅌ cent. to the Stock Brokers, though some of the leading firms have Money left with them on State and other choice collateral, at 3@3½ ⅌ cent. Exchange is held firm for the steamer *City of Washington*, sailing on Saturday: London, 109⅞@109⅜. The following is a summary of the Bank movement this week at the four principal cities of the country:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulat'n.
New-York, Dec. 11..	$126,540,129	$88,981,966	$27,195,522	$7,750,166
Boston, Dec 13.....	58,510,123	22,481,805	9,547,699	6,864,755
Philadelphia, Dec 13.	36,092,900	16,451,542	6,311,069	2,793,107
New-Orleans, Dec. 4..	19,089,952	22,425,067	14,951,536	7,825,629
Sub-Trea., N.Y., Dec.11	....	....	6,844,023	
Total..............	$230,163,104	150,340,880	64,359,869	25,143,657
Last week..........	$228,215,416	151,981,671	64,184,142	24,941,658

The Sub-Treasury received, to-day, $109,078; paid out, $98,347; leaving a balance, this afternoon, of $6,369,518.

We compile the following interesting tables of the Foreign Commercial intercourse of the United States, for the fiscal year 1858, from the tables which accompany the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury. Of the gross Import list, $19,274,496 is in Foreign Coin and Bullion, and $24,266,228 in Merchandise, by *indirect* importation—that is, the products of one European State, but through, or *via* another State. The whole of our trade with Switzerland is conducted in this way, and a large portion of the trade with Germany, or the States and Free Cities comprising the German *Zollverein*. In order, therefore, to arrive at the exact condition of the relative trade to and from the several Foreign States with whom we deal, we have separated the Specie and Bullion from both sides of the account; also the Foreign Goods reexported from the United States, and also the *indirect* importations, placing the last-named to the States to which they rightly belong, leaving the main columns to represent, as near as may be, the actual exchange of commodities between this country and the other States of the world, and their colonial dependencies.

IMPORTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1858.

Dutiable Goods	$202,293,875
Free Goods	61,044,779
Specie and Bullion	19,274,496
Total Imports for the year	$282,613,150

EXPORTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1858.

Domestic Produce		$251,351,033
Foreign Produce and Merchandise		20,660,241
Domestic Specie and Bullion	$42,407,246	
Foreign Specie and Bullion	10,225,901	—52,633,147
Total Exports for the year		$324,644,421

THE FOREIGN STATES WE TRADE WITH—1858.

	Goods bought of.	Produce sold to.
Britain and her Colonies	$111,404,126	$152,796,562
France and her Colonies	35,826,810	28,492,136
Spain and her Colonies	33,276,691	20,561,305
Germany	17,085,079	9,940,848
Switzerland	4,645,173	Indirect
Holland and her Colonies	3,613,997	3,915,853
Belgium	2,489,841	2,192,808
Russia	2,137,483	4,336,681
Sweden and Norway	659,092	578,654
Denmark	334,923	784,542
Portugal	222,720	466,345
Sardinia	291,458	2,779,368
Tuscany	1,396,681	582,396
Two Sicilies	1,737,328	525,374
Austria	402,012	1,969,468
Turkey	1,269,680	783,405
Africa	1,597,249	1,767,965
Hayti and St. Domingo	2,384,932	2,091,292
Mexico	1,108,501	2,785,852
Central America	132,427	115,611
New-Granada	1,817,931	1,137,349
Venezuela	3,445,144	951,207
Brazil	16,952,386	4,661,457
Uruguay	621,888	522,067
Buenos Ayres	2,725,218	765,013
Chili	2,655,263	1,680,187
Sandwich Islands	345,345	606,104
Peru	1,000,541	603,827
China	10,570,536	2,883,754
Miscellaneous	711,812	293,534
Total	$263,438,654	$251,351,003
Specie and Bullion	19,274,496	52,633,147
Foreign Goods	——	20,660,241
Grand total	$282,613,150	$324,644,421

THE SPECIE EXCHANGES OF THE YEAR 1858.

	Remitted to.	Received from.
England	$38,869,312	$6,753,631
France	4,632,967	1,839,968
Cuba	3,777,637	4,452,830
China	2,591,639	
New-Granada	352,234	704,703
Venezuela	243,087	156,533
North of Europe	1,010,523	315,228
Mexico	——	4,368,964
Other places	1,155,748	682,639
Total	$52,633,147	$19,274,496

The exchanges in the foregoing table with Great Britain and her dependencies, and through London in settlement with other Foreign States, will illustrate the vast preponderance of the city of London as the Money centre of the commercial world. At the same time they show that in point of the actual exchange of the commodities of the two countries, other than Specie, England proved, in the trade year recently closed, a much more valuable customer to the United States than the United States to England.

Messrs. TAYLOR BROS. quote Land Warrants thus:

	Buying.	Selling.
160 acres	82	85
120 acres	77	80
80 acres	83	86
40 acres	100	110

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. SEPT. 24, 1858.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Names.	Date.	Leaves.	For.
City of Washington	Dec. 18	New-York	Liverpool.
North Britain	Dec. 18	Portland	Liverpool.
Bremen	Dec. 18	New-York	Bremen.
Persia	Dec. 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Edinburg	Dec. 22	New-York	Glasgow.
Arabia	Dec. 29	Boston	Liverpool.
Circassian	Dec. 30	New-York	Galway.
Kangaroo	Jan. 1	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Jan. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
FROM EUROPE.			
Edinburg	Nov. —	Glasgow	New York.
Ariel	Dec. 1	Southampton	New-York.
Saxonia	Dec. 4	Southampton	New-York.
Arabia	Dec. 4	Liverpool	Boston.
Karnak	Dec. 4	Liverpool	New-York.
Weser	Dec. 4	Bremen	New-York.
Kangaroo	Dec. 8	Liverpool	New York.
Circassian	Dec. 9	Galway	New-York.
Asia	Dec. 11	Liverpool	New-York.
Fulton	Dec. 15	Southampton	New-York.
FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.			
Washington	Dec. 20	New-York	San Juan.
Moses Taylor	Dec. 20	New-York	Aspinwall.
Quaker City	Dec. 22	New-Orleans	Minatitlan.
FOR MEXICO.			
Tennessee	Jan. 1	New-Orleans	Vera Cruz.
FOR HAVANA.			
Philadelphia	Dec. 17	New-York	Havana.
Isabel	Dec. 19	Charleston	Havana.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Arabia, from Liverpool—Lieut. Payne U. S. A., Miss Ohlen, Mr. Scott and lady, Miss Benthur, Miss Williams, Mr. Benthrur and lady, Commissary-General Rogers, Major David, Dr. Elsberg, Master Lant, Captain Thompson, Captain Burgess, Mrs. Virtue, Rav. Mr. Barrass, Miss Savage, Mr. Tuthill and wife, Captain Field, Messrs. Allen, Lake, Vensittart, Lake, Witten, Foote, North, Stevens, Birik, Fairn, Gans, Rea, Wagstaff, Lhmair, Lewis, Russell, Tuttle, Mills, Morgan, Azariah Dyer, Bigelow, Bennett Thompson, Salomon, Miles, Sen., Eaton, Morrison, Heuricks, Jones, Wolworth, Mason, Wolf, Brag, Saherkran, Krahnstoner, Mercier, Gillham, Correst, Naelf Chase, Massey, Roberts, Beloz, McDermott, Shehan, Shirt and Burris.

In steamship Jamestown, from Norfolk, Richmond, &c.—Miss M. Peckham, Miss Mary Westfield, Miss. E. Veula, Mrs. H. T. Fox and son, B. S. Southwick, George M. Keene, Charles Lorton, Wm. N. Wheeler, Mrs. H. Hunt, child and nurse, Lewis Asher, lady and 4 children, and 8 steerage passengers.

In brig Ocean Eagle, from River Gambia, W. C. A.—The Rev. Wm. Walker and lady, the Rev. Mr. Pierce.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 18 | Sun sets.... 4 34 | Moon sets..... 3 57

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 4 08 | Gov. Island. 4 57 | Hell Gate.... 6 19

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Dec. 16.

Cleared.

Steamer Delaware, Copes, Philadelphia, F. Perkins.

Bark Mustang, Greenman, Mobile, Post, Smith & Co.

Brigs Jerome, (Br.,) Harding, Halifax, H. G. Donovan, A. H. Hopkins, Murray, St. Mara's, Brodie & Pettes.

Schooners S. D. Sparks, Murray, Stamford, T. A. R. Webster; Oliver Avery, Lane, Boston, J. B. Edwards; Geo. Byron, Eldridge, Elizabethport, ——; Yorktown, Perkins, Cuidad Bolivar, Gomez, Wallace & Co.; Mary Alice, Walch, Ponce, P. R., Sturges & Co.

Sloop America, Reynolds, Bristol, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Jamestown, Parrish, Richmond, &c., with mdse. and passengers to H. Ludlam.

Steamer Osceola, Smith, Norwich and New-London, with mdse. to E. H. Rockwell.

Ship Ocean Express, Hotchkiss, Elide Island, Lower California, Sept. 5, with guano to Samuel G. Reed & Co. Was 20 ds. to the equator; in the Pacific crossed in long. 119 W.; had a succession of calms and light airs. Passed Cape Horn Oct. 22, the Cape bearing at 20 miles; exchanged signals with the American ship Rambler, standing to the S. and W.; had fine pleasant weather off the Cape. Nov. 12, lat. 19.10 S., long. 30.20 W., signalized Bremen Brig Pioneer from Buenos Ayres for Bremen. Nov. 16, lat. 12.20 S., long. 33.25, exchanged signals with French ship Imperador from Rio Janeiro, for Lisbon. Dec. 8, lat. 30, lon. 66.30, spoke brig Mary Lowell, 10 ds. from Machias for St. Thomas, (all well.) Dec. 11, spoke French bark Salam. of Bordeaux, from Charleston for Senegal. Dec. 14, lat. 30, lon. 72.40, spoke bark Col. Ledyard, from Apalachicola for Boston. Jan. 11 on the outward passage, being the 1st day hence, in a gale from E. S. E. with snow and hail, John Ferris (seaman of France) fell from the jib-boom overboard and was lost. June 15, off Seronino Island, (Lower California,) Richard Prior, seaman, (of Cornwall, England,) in a fit, jumped from the top-gallant forecastle overboard and was lost. July 28, while at anchor off Elide Island Joseph Wilson, Mexican, John Williams, (English,) and Gilmore, a native of New-York, all seamen, deserted to the mainland. Aug. 13, received a dispatch from San Burcos, an island-mission, 50 miles from Elide Island, (see ch. 3,) that Gilmore and Williams had died of starvation on the road, and Wilson was in a dying state at San Burcos. Left at the island bark Bolinia, of and for Liverpool in about six days; would touch at Valparaiso. The O. E. crossed the equator in the Atlantic Nov. 21, in lon. 38 30; had light winds and pleasant weather from the Cape; took the S. E. trades in lat. 8 S., and lost them in lat. 8 N.

Ship Sportsman, of Boston, Thompson, Leghorn, 55 days, passed Gibraltar Nov. 3, with marble, rags, &c., to master. Dec. 10, lat. 24 58, lon. 62 28, spoke bark Ceres, of Yarmouth, Me., 40 days from Bristol, Eng., for Savannah; took from her Frank Peters, James Dieup and John Connor, all of whom were seamen belonging to bark E. K. Kane, which vessel was wrecked at sea 14 days previous. The E. K. Kane (Capt. Hewitt) belonged to Philadelphia, and was from Richmond with a cargo of flour, bound to Rio Janeiro. She had experienced a very heavy gale for seven days, and for three days had a most violent hurricane, when it was found necessary to cut away the masts, which was done in lat. 26, lon. 30; the captain and crew were taken off by the ship Rising Sun, bound to Melbourne, and subsequently transferred to the Ceres, from which vessel the above three men were taken, Captain Hewitt and the remainder of the crew remaining on board the Ceres.

Ship Australia, (of Salem,) Dudley, Sumatra Aug. 22, and St. Helena Nov. 1, with pepper to Stone, Silsbee & Pickman.

Ship Samuel Appleton, (of Boston,) Kelley, Penang Sept. 7, with peeper, &c., to D. G. & W. B. Bacon. Was in sight of Penang 5 ds. after sailing; had calms and squally weather in the Straits of Malacca for 10 ds.; was 22 ds. to the equator in the Indian Ocean, with very warm and rainy weather; all the officers and half the ship's crew were sick for a few ds.; had at one time only 8 men able to work the ship; to the eastward of Mauritius had strong breezes; sprung foretopmast and lower yards, also sent up new main and cross-jack yards. Has been within 25 miles of Sandy Hook the past 3 days, with foggy weather.

Ship Bremerhaven, (Brem.,) Hilken, Rotterdam 35s., with mdse. and 5 passengers to Stanton & Ruger. Has experienced heavy weather.

Ship James R. Keeler, Allen, London Oct. 24, with mdse. and passengers to Crosby, Crocker & Co. Experienced very heavy weather; carried away foreyard, lost and split sails, &c.

Ship Robert Peel, (Ham.,) Jurgens, Hamburg Oct. 20, with mdse. and 196 passengers to L. E. Amsinck. Had 3 deaths and 2 berths on the passage.

Ship Amos Lawrence, (of Boston,) Nickerson, Calcutta Aug. 24, with mdse. to master.

Bark Lauretta, (of Boston,) Bailey, Grand Turk, T. I., Dec. 5, with salt to A. H. Selomon—vessel to Yates & Porterfield.

Bark Henry Trowbridge, (of New-Haven,) Auger, Barbadoes 10 ds., in ballast to H. Trowbridge's Sons, of New-Haven, (where she is bound.)

Bark Cornelia, Barton, Havana 8 ds., with sugar, &c., to Moses Taylor & Co.

Bark W. A. Banks, (of South Thomaston,) Bartlett, Malaga Oct. 30, passed the Rock 31st, with raisins, &c., to Snow & Burgess.

Bark Kate Lincoln, Christian, Demerara 26 ds., with sugar to Jno. M. Smith & Co.

Bark Warren Fisher, Gallagher, St. Jago de Cuba Nov. 27, with tobacco to master. Sld. in co. with with bark Hamilton, of Philadelphia, and parted with her Dec. 3, off Great Inagua. Dec. 12, Cape Hatteras bearing N. N. W., distant 50 miles, spoke schr. Burdett Hart, fm. Malaga for New-York, 40 ds. out. Dec. 13, lat. 35 05, lon. 74 16, saw ship Arctic, Zerega, from New-York for New-Orleans. Same time, was in co. with brig May Queen, of Philadelphia, stg. N. Also saw a large ship, painted black, with white figure-head, showing Bremen colors, with numbers understood to be 1 8 2, bd. S.

Bark Commodore, Williams, Malaga, Oct. 22; passed Gibraltar Oct. 27, with fruit to Gomez, Wallis & Co. From the 5th to 7th November experienced very severe and heavy weather from the westward; Nov. 14, lat. 36 lon. 30, had a severe hurricane from S. to W., which lasted 14 hours, and run down to southward and met the trade wind.

Bark Senaca, (of Baltimore,) Feenhagen, Buenos Ayres, Nov. 2, and Point Indio, Nov. 3, with hides, &c., to master, Nov. 2, off Ensenada, passed a bark, supposed the Antagonist. Nov. 4, off Cape St. Mary, passed bark, supposed the Swallow, from Salem. 11th inst., lat 33 46, lon. 73 36, exchanged signals with a Norwegian bark, bound to Cienfuegos. The S. has had very foggy weather on the coast.

Barkentine Teresa, Foster, Maracaibo, 25 dys. with coffee, hides, &c., to Maitland, Phelps & Co. Nov. 29, Jeremie, bearing south, 10 miles saw bark James Smith, bound into Jeremie. Nov. 30, off Cape Nicola Mole saw schr. Leonsdale, of Dennis, bound north; also, exchanged signals with a large American ship showing a signal of red and white. Dec. 12, exchanged signals with a herm. brig showing a blue and white flag with letter T. in the blue, (horizontal stripe.) The T. has been 5 dys. north of Hatteras. Left bark Juna, for Philadelphia. Nov. 11; brig Addy Swift, Avery, for New-York via St. Thomas, Nov. 18.

Brig Princeton, (of Brookline, Me.,) Wells, Salt Cay, (T. I.,) 12 ds., with salt to Tucker & Lightbourn—vessel to C. & F. I. Peters.

Brig Sparkling Sea, of Frankfort, (Me.) Wiswell, Salt Cay, (T. I.) Dec. 4th, with 13,500 bushels salt to Penniston & Jones. Vessel bound to Ingalls & Carman.

U. S. brig Lloyd, Hussey, Baltimore 6 ds., with Government stores.

Brig Ocean Eagle, (of Guilford,) Yates, River Gambia, W. C. A., Sept. 29, with palm-oil, &c., to Yates & Porterfield. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Icarian, (of New-Haven,) Chadburn, Mayaguez 2d inst., with oranges and old copper to Bishop & Bro., of New-Haven, where she is bound.

Brig Morancy, Tinker, Inagua 17 ds., with salt to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig New Era, (of Providence,) Walker, Bonaire Nov. 26, with salt to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Schr. Burdett Hart, (of New-Haven,) Thomas, Malaga Oct. 29, and Gibraltar Oct. 30, with fruit, &c., to master.

Schr. J. L. Bowman, Wooster, Mayaguez, P. R., Dec. 6, in ballast to J. V. Onatavia.

Schr. Maria, Lindsay, Maranham Nov. 22, with hides to Corning, Bento & Co. Sld. in co. with schr. Kingfisher, for Para. Left no Am. vessels in port.

Schr. Gen. Armstrong, (of New-Haven,) Kelsey, Mayaguez, P. R., 14 ds., with oranges to L. & W. Armstrong, of New-Haven, where she is bound. Has been off the Hook 3 days, in the fog.

Schr. John Aumack, Pierce, Wilmington 8 ds., with naval stores to McCready, Mott & Co. Dec. 12, lat. 34 50, lon. 75 23, fell in with schr. Cora, of Plymouth, N. C.; had masts gone by the deck—from appearance, had been run down. Same day, saw schr. Helene, in lat. 34 55, lon. 75 23, hence for Savannah. The J. A. has had a dense fog all the way from Wilmington.

Schr. Caroline V. Casey, Cudworth, Port-au-Platt Dec. 5, with hides, &c., to Gimbernal & Escoriaza. Left no Am. vessels in port. The brig John Butler was down the coast, and daily expected to return to Port-au-Platt, to finish ldg. for New-York.

Schr. Esquimaux, (Br.,) Rood, Halifax 9 ds., with oats to Whitman & Bros. 12th inst., in a heavy gale from N. E., carried away the jib boom.

Schr. Saml. Eddy, Patten, Savannah 8 ds., with cotton, &c., to D. C. Murray.

Schr. L. S. Davis, Lynch, Charleston 6 ds., with cotton, &c., to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. Geo. W. Grice, Palmer, Roanoke, N. C., 5 ds., with shingles to Benton Bros.

Schr. Elouise, Thatcher, Georgetown, D. C., with flour to Holt & Co.

Schr. Jonathan May, (3-masted,) Cobb, Charleston 8 ds., with cotton to C. H. Pierson.

Schr. R. H. Colson, Colson, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. T. D. Wagner, Smith, Charleston 8 ds., with cotton to Dollner & Potter.

Schr. Col. Satterly, Davis, Charleston 8 ds., with cotton to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. Harry Maybee, Higbne, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Fleetwood, Burr, Georgetown, D. C., 6 ds., with flour, &c., to Safford & Dodge.

Schr. Union, Libby, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Wm. Carroll, Chipman, Elizabethport, for Boston.

BELOW—Bark Corra Linn—(By pilot-boat Geo. W. Blunt, No. 11.)

Brig Capella from Porto Rico—(By pilot-boat Edwin Forrest, No. 14.)

Brig H. Means from Manzanillo.

WIND—During the day N. W.

Sailed.

Ships West Point, Allen, New-Orleans; Cultivator, Russell, do.; Lizzie Spalding, Amos; Sydney, N. S. W.; Therese, Wallace, San Francisco; brigs Costa Rica, Chapman, Aspinwall; Laura, (Brazil,) Arroya, Maranham; H. Halleck, Barton, Pardee; Lillian, Shackford, Bermuda; Thos. M. Mayhew, Harvey, do.; Wabash, Hodsdon, St. Jago; Africa, Button, Port-au-Prince; schrs. T. R. Brown, Nickerson, St. Martins; Kate Weston, Ellis, Pernambuco; Governor, Hooper, Sagua; Rollins, Parsons, Brashear; Norfolk Packet, Bedell, Apalachicola; B. B. Bean, Merrill, New-Orleans; bark Faviel, Marschalk, Vera Cruz.

Miscellaneous.

The supplement No. 11, for Dec. 15, of the New-York Marine Register, or American Lloyds, containing additions and corrections, is published, and contains a list of 27 ships, 17 barks, 20 brigs, 32 schooners and 3 steamers, not before registered. The work is published by E. and G. W. Blunt, and compiled by Capts. Taylor, Hartshorne and King.

William T. Coleman & Co., proprietors of Coleman's California Line for San Francisco, have now on the berth to sail Dec. 25, and rapidly loading at Pier No. 15, East River, the fine clipper ship Derby. She is a first-class California clipper, and has a large portion of her cargo engaged, being of small capacity, and will have prompt dispatch as above.

DISASTERS AT PORT-AU-PLATT.—Late advices give further particulars of the late gale at this place. The Am. schr. Maria Jewett, of Brookhaven, the French bark Venezula, of Havre, one Dominican man of-war, and four coasting vessels, were driven ashore, and totally lost, by a heavy sea that commenced on the 26th. The crews of the vessels were compelled to secure themselves in the rigging, to keep from being washed off. There was not one vessel of any kind left afloat in the harbor. Considerable damage was also done to the town, some houses were washed down, and others broken up. Logs of mahogany were floating in the streets 200 or 300 feet from the Bay.

Died at Port-au-Platt, Dec. 3, Capt. George Alexandre, of the Br. bark Mary Ann, of Jersey, and was baried on the 4th.

done to the town; some houses were washed down and others broken up. Logs of mahogany were floated in the streets 200 and 300 feet from the bay.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 16.—Arrived, steamer City of New-York, Parker, Baltimore; bark Neuces, Stevens, Galveston; Howard, Stanwood, New-Orleans.

Off Highland Light, Cape Cod—Ship George Lee, from Calcutta for Boston; bark Andrew Carney, from Smyrna for Boston.

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 16.—The schooner which went ashore on the northwest part of Block Island on the night of Dec. 10 proves to be the Welcome Return, of St. George, Capt. Clark, from Port Ewen, with a cargo of pig iron, (so reported) for the Bay State Company of Boston. The crew were saved, and the Captain has arrived at Newport. About twenty tons of cargo have been saved. The vessel having broken up, was sold with her masts for $18. The sails, rigging, &c., were saved. She was 120 tons register, and 12 years old. The accident is attributed to the Captain's having mistaken Block Island for Point Judith Light.

NORFOLK, Dec. 13.—The brig J. C. Kaffler, from Caycos, bound to Baltimore, passed the Capes to-day. She reports that the Parthian arrived at St. Thomas dismasted. The schr. Iris, which went ashore at New Point on Wednesday, has been got off by throwing the deck-load of resin overboard.

Arrived in Hampton Roads, British brig Agnes, from Pernambuco, with sugar, for orders. She will proceed to Philadelphia. Arrived at Norfolk ship Rufus Choate, of Boston, from Bristol, England, with iron; brig Rosalie from Barbadoes.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 15—Arr. ships South America, from Bordeaux; Fanny Forrester, and Sultana, from New-York.

ALEXANDRIA, Dec. 16—Arr. brig America, from Boston.

Spoken, &c.

Breeze—schr., for New-York, Dec. 10, lat. 33, lon. 73 36.

Chapin—U. S. steamship, from Norfolk for Paraguay, Dec. 8, lat. 29 30, lon. 69 45.

Cyclone—ship, from Calcutta for Boston, 90 ds. out, Dec. 11, lat. 32 40, lon. 74 10.

Cordelia—ship, bound N., Dec. 10, lat. 33, lon. 74 40.

Firefly—bark, of Salem, all well, Dec. 3, lat. 28, lon. 61 65.

Glen—bark, of Portland, for Apalachicola, Dec. 10, lat. 32 36, lon. 74 56.

Lama—brig, bound south, 12th inst., 36 45, lon. 73 50.

Melvina—schr., from Washington for Guadaloupe, Dec. 4, lat. 23, lon. 62 20.

Rob Roy—Br. ship, from Calcutta for Philadelphia, 54 ds. out, Oct. 24, lat. 35 28, lon. 25 30.

Relief—U. S. steamship, hence for Rio, all well, out 26 ds., Nov. 23, lat. 23, lon. 36 30.

St. Louis—schr., Orcutt, of Bucksport, was passed, Dec. 7, lat. 30 26, lon. 67 30.

Walter Raleigh—schr., from Boston, off Barnegat, 14th instant.

W. L. Richards—schr., from Porto Rico for Newburyport, Dec. 12, lat. 32 50, lon. 74 12.

Vicksburg—ship, 85 days hence, off Point Indio, bound in, Nov. 3.

Foreign Ports.

At Bonaire, Nov. 26, brigs Ocean Wave, for New-York in 3 ds.; Robert Morris, for New-Haven in 2 ds.

At Inagua, Nov. 29, barkentine Old Dominion, for New-Orleans soon.

At Mayaguez, P. R., Dec. 6, bark A. H. Kimball, from Pensacola, dischg.

At Demerara, Nov. 20, brig Cora, for Turk's Island in 3 ds.

Foreign Shipping Intelligence.

[PER ARABIA.]

Arrived from New-York—Sept. 23, Granada, in the Straits of Sunda; 29th, Canvas Back, in do.; Agnes, at Mauritius; Oct. 15, Marmion, at Singapore; Dec. 1, Nord America and Atalanta, at Bremen; Hero, at Flushing and Southampton; 2d, Wisconsin, at Deal; 3d, Antarctic and Calhoun, at Liverpool.

Arrived from New-Orleans—Dec. 1. Washington, Albatross, and Ostrich; at Queenstown, the two latter with loss of foremast, &c.; Detriot, and consignment at Liverpool; 2d, Ocean Star, at Deal; Thorsden and Thames, at Liverpool.

Arrived from City Point, December 2, Greenland, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Philadelphia, December 2, Tuscarora, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Charleston, December 1, Mackinac, Amelia and John Fraser, at Liverpool; 2d, General Parkhill, Tennessee, New-York, and Edward Buckley, New-York; 3d, Lenconia, New-York.

Arrived from Savannah—Dec. 3, Monterey and Florida, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Boston—Sept. 24, Oriental, in the Straits of Surda.

Sailed for New-York—Sept. 25, Kathay, from Foo-Chow-Foo; Oct. 2, Fairy, from Woosung; 9th, James Paton, from Penang; 12th, Bosphorus, from Mauritius.

Sailed for Philadelphia—Dec. 3, R. H. Dixey, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Mobile—Dec. 1, Dakotah, from Deal.

Sailed for Boston—Dec. 1, Irvine, from Greenock; October 16, Minstrel, from Penang.

MEMORANDA.

The Suffolk, from Meramachi, bound to Bristol, was abandoned at sea Oct. 31. The crew, with the exception of five men who would not leave her, were taken off by J. J. Boyd, arrived at Liverpool.

The Admiral, from Liverpool to Savannah, has put back leaking, and with her ground tier completely washed out.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND GALA FESTIVAL,

IN AID OF THE FUND OF THE

MOUNT VERNON ASSOCIATION.

The Executive Committee of the Mount Vernon Association have the honor to announce that a

GRAND FESTIVAL

will be given in this City, on

SATURDAY, Dec. 18,

TUESDAY, Dec. 21,

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 22.

The Committee have the honor to announce that the following distinguished artists have kindly proffered their valuable services for the MOUNT VERNON FESTIVAL:

OPERATIC ARTISTS.

Mme. COLSON, LUCY ESCOTT,
Mons. COLSON, Mme. CARIADORI,
BERNARDI, Mr. DURAND,
ARTHUR NAPOLEON, the Celebrated Pianist.

DRAMATIC ARTISTS.

MATILDA HERON, Mrs. C. N. SINCLAIR,
Miss AGNES ROBERTSON, DION BOURCICAULT,
Mrs. J. H. ALLEN, Mr. WM. REYNOLDS,
Miss FANNY MORANT, F. C. WEMYSS,
Mr. J. H. ALLEN,
Mr. WM. DAVIDGE,

and the following ladies and gentlemen from

WALLACK'S THEATRE,

have also, in the most cordial manner, given their cooperation, and will appear by the kind permission of

Mr. J. W. WALLACK:

Mr LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM,
Mr. DYOTT, Mr. WHEATLEIGH,
Mr. H. B. PHILIPS, Mr. SLOAN.
Mrs. HOEY,
Miss MARY GANNON, Mrs. SLOAN,
Mrs. GRATTAN, Mrs. VERNON,

and, by permission of

Messrs. OLWINE and MOORE,

the following ladies and gentlemen from

BURTON'S THEATRE:

Miss JULIA DAILY, Miss ADA CLIFTON,
CARROLL HICKS, Mrs. H. C. JORDAN,
WAYNE OLWINE, Mr. J. MOORE,
M. D. WHITING, Mr. H. C. JORDAN,
&c., &c., &c.

and the

CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS,

who have in the handsomest manner tendered their services.

On SATURDAY, Dec. 18,

First day of the

MOUNT VERON FESTIVAL.

GREAT DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL FETE.

in which the following celebrated artists, who have in the kindest manner volunteered their valuable services, will appear,

DOORS OPEN AT 4½ P. M.; PERFORMANCE TO COMMENCE AT 5½ PRECISELY, with the comedy of

FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY.

Ruy Gomez	Mr. Wayne Olwine
Marquis de Santa Cruz	Mr. John Moore
Charles II	Miss Ada Clifton
Pedro	Mr. Lawson
Guzman	Mr. Ward
Duchess de Torronueva	Miss Fanny Morant
Duenna	Mrs. H. Moore
Pages	Misses Blake and Phillips

To be followed by the classical tragedy, in three acts, translated by Matilda Heron, of

MEDEA.

Medea	Matilda Heron
Creusa	Mrs. J. H. Allen
Ianthe	Mrs. Grattan
Jason	Mr. J. H. Allen
Creon	Mr. H. Howard
Orpheus	Mr. J. O. Prior
Lycaon and Melanthus	Viola and Adele Plunkett

Priests, Maidens, &c.

To which will succeed a

MUSICAL MELANGE.

Madame PAULINE COLSON,
Miss LUCY ESCOTT,
Madame CARADORI, ARTHUR NAPOLEON,

will appear.

The beautiful comedietta will then be given of

MILLY, THE MAID WITH THE MILKING PAIL.

Milly, with the song of "The Maid with the Milking Pail."	Miss Agnes Robertson
Algernon	Mr. W. Reynolds
Lord Philander	Mr. Whiting
Diccon	Mr. Sloan

After which the sparking comedy, in one act, of

THE MORNING CALL.

Mrs. Chillington	Mrs. C. N. Sinclair
(Her first appearance in six years.)	
Sir Edward Ardent	Mr. Henry Sedley
(His first appearance in New-York.)	

Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM

will deliver (by special request) his much admired

VISION OF COLUMBUS;

with additional lines, appropriate to the occasion,

To be followed by John Brougham's comedy of a

DECIDED CASE.

Captain the Hon. Dudley Vere	Mr. Lester Wallack
Mr. Percival	Mr. Levere
Stubbs	Mr. John Sloan
Lady Angela Villiers	Mrs Hoey
Mrs. St. Leger	Mrs. Reeves

The whole to conclude with a musical entertainment by the renowned

CAMPBELL MINSTRELS,

who will appear in some of their favorite songs and dances.

F. C. WEMYSS........Stage Manager

PRICE OF ADMISSION

of a single ticket for the first day of the Festival

ONE DOLLAR

to all parts of the house. No reserved seats.

Tickets for the Dramatic and Musical Fête may be obtained at Wm. Hall & Son's, C. Breusing's, Sibell's, Scharfenberg and Luis', Academy of Music, and at the door on the evening of performance.

ON TUESDAY, Dec. 21,

the second day of the

MOUNT VERNON FESTIVAL,

will take place a

GRAND FULL DRESS BALL,

(Bal Paré,)

upon a scale of unprecedented brilliancy. On this occasion

Monsieur MUSARD,

Conductor of the Imperial Balls of France and Director of the celebrated Opera Bals Masqués, with his

MAMMOTH ORCHESTRA

OF

ONE HUNDRED PERFORMERS,

and his celebrated Solo Players, will make his first appearance in America as Conductor of a Ball.

ON WEDNESDAY, Dec. 22,

the last day of the

MOUNT VERNON FESTIVAL,

will be given a

MONSTER CONCERT.

under the united direction of

CARL BERGMANN,

Conductor of the New-York PhilharmonicConcerts, and

MONS. MUSARD,

when the splendid Ball decorations will be retained.

The Committee beg leave to submit the following

SCALE OF PRICES:

A ticket, entitling the holder to admission to the Ball, Dramatic Entertainment and Concert, for the three days, for one person	$3 00
Single ticket to the Ball	2 00
Ticket to the Dramatic and Musical Fête only	1 00
And in order that all classes of the community may have an opportunity of contributing their mite to this act of national homage, they have determined to place the price of admission for the Monster Concert at the nominal sum of	25 cents.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SALE OF TICKETS.

Tickets for the Festival may be obtained at the following places:

Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s, Winslow, Lanier & Co.'s,
Royal Phelps', Gwynne & Day's,
Howland & Aspinwall's, Wm. Hall & Son's,
Office of Mt. Vernon Festival, Cooper Institute,
C. Breusing's, Genin's Bazaar,
A. T. Stewart & Co.'s, Tiffany & Co.'s,
Brooks and Brothers', Arth. Leary's, 87 Beaver-st.
Wallack's Theatre, Sibell's,
H. B. Leeds', Scharfenberg & Luis',
Bartholf's Sewing Machines, No. 489 Broadway,

And at the following principal Hotels: Everett House, Metropolitan, St. Nicholas, Astor, Prescott, Clarendon, St. Denis, Union-place, Howard, Delmonico's, International, Stevens House, Brevoort House, Lafarge.

And at the principal office, Academy of Music, where all business appertaining to the Festival will be transacted.

And in Brooklyn, at Davies', corner of Fulton and Clinton sts.; W. W. Rose, No. 142 Atlantic-st.; Dickenson's drug store, corner of Henry and Atlantic sts.; Pierrepont House; Mansion House; Prox's, No. 213 Fulton-st.; George S. Birch, Librarian of the Naval Lyceum, Navy-yard.

Also from the Ladies of the Executive Committee and the Floor Managers.